Daily Report

Latin America

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Cuba

Yugoslav President Visits, Holds Talks

Meets With Castro

LD312359 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2152 GMT Oct 87

[Text] Havana, 31 Oct (TANJUG)—Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency arrived this afternoon in Cuba, the last stop in his tour of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. At Jose Marti airport in Havana, Mojsov and other members of the Yugoslav state delegation were cordially greeted by Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba. The welcoming ceremony was also attended by Mihajlo Popovic, the Yugoslav ambassador in Havana.

Lazar Mojsov and Fidel Castro Ruz today began their first talks on bilateral cooperation, especially the possibilities of further expanding their existing economic relations, as well as on other topics of mutual interest. Mojsov, who arrived in Havana accompanied by Milos Milosavljevic, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for Foreign Affairs, will remain in Cuba until Tuesday.

'Cordial' Talks Continue

LD011203 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1110 GMT 1 Nov 87

["Pool" item]

[Text] Havana, November 1 (TANJUG)—Cuban and Yugoslav presidents Fidel Castro and Lazar Mojsov continued talks today on their way to the province of Cienfuegos. Focusing on economic cooperation between the two countries and joint appearances on third markets, especially Africa, they assessed that scopes exist for Cuba and Yugoslavia jointly to build and equip industrial, housing and medical facilities in a number of African countries.

In Cienfuegos, Castro and Mojsov will visit a thermopower plant under construction and a large refinery which processes 6 million tonnes of petroleum. They will also visit a factory of housing blocks based on a Yugoslav system.

In their first talks yesterday evening, which were cordial, open and full of trust, the two statesmen devoted special attention to the international economic situation, noting the serious problem of the overindebtedness of the developing countries.

Both countries are currently trying to secure funds, room and time for a greater economic development, seeking agreement with the creditors on the reprogramming of their debts (Cuba owes around 5.2 billion dollars to Western European countries, Canada and Japan).

Fidel Castro and Lazar Mojsov underscored the significance of Soviet-American talks on disarmament, assessing their positive effect on the overall development of international relations.

It was also noted that the announced agreement on the liquidation of a part of the nuclear arsenal opens prospects for the launching of new initiatives for peace and stability.

These and other topics will be discussed at today's meeting between Mojsov and Castro. International topics, and the activities of the nonaligned movement will be examined by foreign ministers Isidoro Malmierca and Raif Dizdarevic.

Leaders Visit Cienfuegos

FL021406 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, has visited important industrial works in Cienfuegos Province in the company of our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers. The distinguished visitor and his delegation learned about the progress of investments in the oil refinery, a project involving the workers of the ECOI [Engineering Projects Construction Enterprise] NO. 12. The Cienfuegos oil refinery is being built in an area measuring 312 hectares with Soviet technology. The support structure is already in place. Once in operation it will employ 1,500 workers.

Later, Mojsov and Fidel visited the electronuclear plant under construction in Juragua. They were briefed there about the completion of the first reactor as the first basic element that will be put into operation.

Mojsov will have an extensive schedule today which will include visits to centers of social and economic interest.

Mojsov Tours Old Havana

FL021857 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro accompanied Yugoslav President Lazar Mojsov on a tour of the *Ulysses*, a Cuban Science Academy research fishing vessel docked at the Port of Havana. Fidel Castro joined the group shortly before noon after Mojsov's tour of Old Havana where restoration works are underway. During the tour of the old sector of Havana, Cuban historian Eusebio Leal briefed Mojsov on the work being done to restore the old sector of the city. The official agenda for the Yugoslav president's third day in Cuba also includes a visit to a family doctor office in La Lisa Municipality and other science installations. The agenda also includes a news conference.

Castro Bestows Marti Order

FL022115 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Report by Daisy Gomez]

[Text] The Jose Marti National Order was presented last night to Yugoslav President Lazar Mojsov by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro during a solemn ceremony held at the Palace of the Revolution. Mojsov was presented this award for his outstanding work in the development and strengthening of the ties of friendship between our peoples. When reading Agreement Number 59 issued by the Council of State, Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida, vice president of the Council of State, said:

[Begin Almeida recording] Today, we are pleased to observe the positive level achieved by our bilateral relations. We are pleased to know that we can continue to enrich and expand these relations by further improving the already existent ways and by discovering new ones. This will also help us in our endeavors to strengthen the activities on the Nonaligned Movement and to continue joining efforts for the solution of the problems expressed before the movement and other international forums. [end recording]

Members of the PCC Politburo, Secretariat, and Central Committee, and government, state, and people's organizations, representatives were present during the ceremony. Also present were the members of the delegation who accompanied the Yugoslav leader on his trip.

When expressing his appreciation for this high honor, Mojsov said that the Jose Marti Order represents the struggle for which the Cuban hero gave his life and which is deserving of the biggest sacrifice. In his speech Mojsov stressed:

[Begin recording of Mojsov in Serbo-Croatian with simultaneous Spanish translation] I interpret the presentation of the Jose Marti Order as an expression of friendship for Yugoslavia and as further proof of the closeness between our two peoples which has been reaffirmed on many occasions. [end recording]

The Yugoslav president is on an official and friendly visit to our country. Before visiting Cuba, Mojsov visited Argentina, Peru, and Mexico.

Leaders Visit Dispensary

FL022200 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 2032 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Lazar Mojsov, president of the state Presidency of the SFRY and Commander in Chief Fidel Castro this afternoon visited the Cristobal Labra teaching dispensary in La Lisa Municipality in Havana.

The Yugoslav leader received an extensive report on the development of that training center which renders services to 20,704 residents and has 34 family doctors.

Mojsov and his delegation also learned of prevention and protection tasks fulfilled by the dispensary, such as care given to children attending the "obrerito" child care center [obreritos] and members of the grandfathers' circles.

Mojsov and Fidel then visited the family doctor office on 39th Street in La Lisa Municipality.

Foreign Ministers Hold Talks

FL021904 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca today held talks with Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign relations of the SFRY. They analyzed world events and their respective countries's undertakings as members of the Nonaligned Movement. The delegations also discussed the development of bilateral relations in the short- and long-term. The negotiations were conducted in a fraternal atmosphere as part of the activities the Yugoslav delegation is carrying out in Cuba.

TANJUG Reports End of Visit

LD021900 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1712 GMT 2 Nov 87

[TEXT] Havana, 2 Nov (TANJUG)—Yugoslav-Cuban talks, which will end this evening with a final meeting between President Fidel Castro and President of the Presidency Lazar Mojsov, resumed today in Havana in an atmosphere of marked cordiality and full openness. Vice President of the Federal Executive Council Milos Milosavljevic is holding separate talks with members of the Cuban government and Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, with Isidoro Malmierca.

This is actually a continuation of yesterday's comprehensive contacts during a drive to the southern Cuban Province of Cienfuegos and a tour of this industrially prosperous region of Cuba. Though it was not on the official protocol, Fidel Castro accompanied Lazar Mojsov to Cienfuegos, so that the talks lasted more than 9 hours. They discussed the possibility of improving economic relations, discussed in more concrete terms today by Vice President of the Federal Executive Council Milos Milosavljevic.

Yugoslavia and Cuba annually exchange goods to the value of around $60 million, in which our exports are prevailing, so that a way of balancing trade is being sought. Attention is on the possibility of establishing higher forms of cooperation, joint production of industrial equipment in Cuba and construction projects for the markets of Africa and Asia. Most probably some of these projects will be soon realized. Castro and Mojsov assessed it as very significant that Yugoslavia and Cuba

are seeking possibilities, through these means of cooperation, to overcome complex economic conditions which are currently facing nonaligned and developing countries.

Among international themes attention was on the economic situation in the world, in particular on the problem of the debts of developing countries, which is hitting both Yugoslavia and Cuba. The joint assessment is that the problem of debts should be solved through developing the economies of debtors, for which funds are needed, that is, agreements on rescheduling obligations toward creditors.

Castro and Mojsov also discussed activities of the Nonaligned Movement, welcoming increasingly substantial cooperation between the two countries in implementing what was agreed at the last summit in Harare.

Today the Yugoslav delegation laid a wreath at the monument to the Cuban revolutionary ideologue and poet Jose Marti and in the morning visited the old part of Havana which is being restored, among others, also by experts from Yugoslavia. The high ranking guests visited Bioimmunology in the Cuban capital.

"Lazar Mojsov Is in Cuba", is written in Serbo-Croatian on the front page of the Cuban daily *Juventud Rebelde*. Last night the television news was mostly devoted to the activities of our delegation, and today all the papers filled their front pages with reports on the visit by Lazar Mojsov to Cienfuegos.

The atmosphere in which the visit and talks are taking place is one of deep trust and full openess and confirms the assessment that Yugoslav-Cuban relations are gaining a strong impulse with the new meeting between the statesmen of the two countries.

This evening they will meet again at the reception given by Mihailo Popovic, Yugoslav ambassador to Havana. The visit by Lazar Mojsov to Cuba ends tomorrow when our delgation returns to Belgrade via New York.

Mojsov Holds News Conference

LD030930 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0408 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Havana, Nov 3 (Tanjug)—Yugoslav Presidency President Lazar Mojsov said in Havana last night that "development is the main problem of the present and the future." Speaking at a news conference at the close of his official visit to Cuba, Mojsov said that development is synonymous with peace and that the world will be facing even graver shocks unless a clear course and appropriate means of development are ensured.

Responding to a journalist's question, Mojsov said that "by regularly servicing its debts, Yugoslavia has also paid dearly in terms of development." We believe that it is no longer required to continue to pay such a high price in the future. He added that Yugoslavia's demands for a new programme of debt servicing are being met with "initial signs of a measure of understanding" on the part of its creditors.

The Yugoslav Presidency president described the two superpowers' agreement to eliminate a part of nuclear arsenals as a "historic event which begins the process of disarmament." He expressed the conviction that the Soviet-U.S. accord will also raise prospects of new agreements on further reductions in arms—either classic, or nuclear.

Mojsov described his meetings and talks with Cuban President Fidel Castro as exceptionally cordial and substantive and expressed the conviction that they would open new paths to even better relations and cooperation between the two countries. He said that he and Fidel Castro discussed many future joint projects since Yugoslavia and Cuba have things to offer each other.

El Salvador

Duarte on Anaya Death, Amnesty, Peace Talks

PA011340 San Salvador Canal Seis Television in Spanish 0040 GMT 29 Oct 87

[News conference by President Jose Napoleon Duarte with unidentified reporters and moderator; date and place not given—live or recorded; broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Duarte] ...I thanked them for their approximately $6 million contribution for the construction of medical facilities. Finally, I traveled to Italy where I met with government officials and political parties, including Mr Craxi's Socialist Party and the Communist Party and its secretary general. I also met the Senate president, who is a member of the Communist Party. Excuse me, I meant to say that I met with the Congress president, who is a member of the Communist Party, and the Senate president, a Christian Democrat. I also met the president and the ministers of foreign affairs and economic cooperation [title as heard].

In Italy, we also finalized details of a $100-million aid package that consists of a $60-million donation and a $40-million long-term low-interest loan for reconstruction in El Salvador. I also obtained a new $25-million donation to help us comply with point 8 of the Esquipulas II agreement.

Point 8 refers to refugees and displaced people. As you know, there are Salvadoran refugees in countries such as Honduras. Days before I left approximately 5,000 of them entered. There are also approximately 500,000 displaced people throughout the country. We must find ways to relocate them and help them earn a decent living.

Point 8 specifically addresses the issue of refugees and displaced people. We will provide them with protection and assistance, especially regarding medicine, education, employment, and security. We will also promote their voluntary repatriation, resettlement, and relocation. Because of this Italy will donate $25 million to cover expenditures pertaining to this important project of the Esquipulas II plan.

Later, I visited the pope. He met with me for about 45 minutes. We discussed the country's problems. He expressed satisfaction with our efforts and congratulated us for trying to establish a dialogue. The pope asked us to constantly bear in mind that communists never give up their goals; that we must win them over through moral and ethical means. I told him about our activities during a meeting at the nuncio; I detailed my forgive and forget proposal and my call for nonviolence. The pope agreed with me and said that ethics are above everything else.

I realize you might want to ask questions about my trip, peace plan, the Caracas meeting, the cease-fire, which was rejected by the rebels, a meeting that is concluding in San Jose, Costa Rica, today, namely the foreign ministers' meeting; in sum, national and international events. I am ready for questions.

[Moderator] Mr President, this is newsman Antonio Mineros, of the "Up to Date" newscast.

[Mineros] What do you know about the most recent developments in the country? What do you know about an increase in violence in the capital in the past few days in the wake of the murder of the nongovernmental Human Rights Commission president?

[Duarte] First, I with to say that I greatly regret this crime. I offer my most heartfelt condolences to Mr Anaya's family and to all people close to him. His murder is despicable. I must tell the Salvadoran people my initial actions: I summoned all cabinet and Security Council members to a meeting today. While you were here, I was meeting with them and was briefed on the current situation in the country.

There is no doubt that radical sectors have taken to the streets to do what they wanted to do a year ago. Do you remember I told the press that those people were searching for a dead victim to parade along the streets and to create disturbances and terror? I am sure I need not expound on this, because I believe all Salvadorans are aware these terrorist actions were carried out by those people in the streets.

This, however, does not prevent the government from carrying out a careful investigation. This crime was perpetrated by the enemies of the peace plan, which was signed by Central American presidents. I believe nobody can deny that this crime was maliciously aimed at destroying the peace plan, because El Salvador is fulfilling this plan to the letter and because we are seriously seeking peace. This does not suit the interests of those who committed this crime; they are enemies of democracy and peace and that is why they committed this crime.

I cannot presently accuse anyone. My first action was to order the Armed Forces and those involved in public security to carry out a careful investigation. I appointed a special commission, which we decided to establish some time ago, tasked with investigating crimes. I just appointed a commission to specifically carry out an immediate investigation of this kind of crime. I ordered the police, who have been investigating this crime, to hand over their records to the commission investigating tragic crimes in the country. This commission is investigating Msgr Romero's assassination and other crimes such as the ones involving [names indistinct]; from now on it will also investigate the murder of the president of the nongovernmental Human Rights Commission.

This is all I can say to the Salvadoran people in this regard. I hope that they will realize that democracy is not weak, that democracy—amid all difficulties—can successfully overcome problems. We want people to rest assured that we will continue investigating, struggling, and furthering this process. We want people to always bear in mind that all those people taking advantage of these kinds of incidents—those who are parading dead victims along the streets, which is what they have wanted since January—do not want peace and democracy. Therefore, the people should rest assured that we will successfully handle the situation in the country. I believe this answers your question. Who is next?

[Moderator] Mr President, this is Miss Margarita Arteaga of ACAN-EFE.

[Arteaga] [Words indistinct] that the National Reconciliation Commission is inefficient and incompetent?

[Duarte] First, he is only an alternate; he is not a principal delegate in the commission. Second, they must decide whether they wish to participate. I could easily appoint another alternate delegate from among the political parties if that is what they want. Otherwise, the commission could remain as it is because the commission—according to points clearly outlined in the document—is made up of principal delegates of the executive branch and their alternates and one principal and an alternate proposed by the Episcopal Conference and chosen by the government from a slate of bishops. The document states that this is to be (?established) before a deadline, and so on.

This also—let me see where that part is—it reads: The national commission made up of [words indistinct] the government will establish this commission within 5 (?working) days. The same procedure involving slates will be used for the election of a principal and an alternate from legally registered opposition political parties. The parties already proposed are to present a slate from which I can choose should a commission member decide to leave; I can choose another member from those slates.

There is no problem here. However, I will not do that; I will wait for a decision from the political parties. If they wish to change slates I will gladly accept them.

It is important to understand the relationship between the criticisms of Mr Mario Reni Roldan [Social Democratic Party secretary general] and the positions adopted by the country's left wing. They make a priori judgments and condemnations; they make no investigations. They simply say: The government is to blame; the government is to blame for everything; the Army is to blame. They also said that the U.S. Government is to blame. After making a priori condemnations they embark on a great worldwide campaign with this.

I can do the same thing, but I believe that it is most important to investigate. This is why I ordered the national investigative commission to carry out this task. I also offered a reward of up to 50,000 colones to anyone providing information leading to the capture of the criminal who committed this murder.

In addition, I believe no one is unaware of the alliance between the MNR [National Revolutionary Movement] and the MPSC [Social Christian Peoples Movement], and (?between) the PSD [Social Democratic Party] in Guatemala and Mexico; I believe you all know this. Therefore, Mr Roldan's position is no longer a secret. Any other questions?

[Moderator] Yes, Mr President. I invite reporter Tom Gilles of London's BBC.

[Gilles] Mr President, [words indistinct] you promised to investigate a few specific cases of human rights violations. It seems to me that the amnesty law that congress just passed goes against this promise, because there are cases such as Las Hojas which will be pardoned.

[Duarte] Of course. At this time I must inform you that the concept stated here goes far beyond my inaugural speech. Therefore, I view this as more important than my inaugural speech, because that speech was made at a time when a total amnesty was not being implemented. This document clearly states that absolute amnesty is total; it forgives and forgets.

It is because of this that I went, for example, to the Netherlands and explained this problem, the concept of forgiving and forgetting. You may recall that in the Netherlands there is a problem regarding four journalists who were killed in El Paraiso. I went to the Netherlands with all the information I received on the investigation that was carried out, and the attorney general's investigation. I also told the Netherlands Government that other nations' aptitude for forgiveness would help us, because not only the Salvadoran or Central American people are capable of forgiving and forgetting. All the countries of the world are capable of this. If the people of the world admit this and say: Let us give El Salvador political space so it can achieve peace—the least they can do is tell us that they also can forgive and forget in the cases that affect them. This was the message I took to the United States, to the AFL-CIO, to the relatives in the Netherlands, and I even spoke on television because I could not meet with the journalists' relatives. I spoke to them on television to tell them: This is my position, my concept. I wanted to speak with you to broach the issue of forgiving and forgetting. I wanted to inform you of this intention, this fundamental concept. This is the same thing I told the guerrillas. I told them: Gentlemen, I forgive Shafick Handal, who ordered my daughter's kidnapping, and the other man who carried it out. I forgive them because I believe that to carry out this plan

it is necessary for everyone to forgive and forget. I told Shafick Handal that he also should forgive the fact of his brother Tony's disappearance.

I believe in these things because I firmly believe—and I told him in front of Msgr Gallegos—that our church must also forgive and forget Msgr Romero's death. We must all forgive and we must all forget. This does not mean that the facts must be covered up or concealed, or that I am trying to cover up some crime. No. I am going to continue investigating the crimes and I am going to present any discovery we may make to the judges, because it is up to the judges to determine if the evidence is classified in the amnesty or not. However, there are specific cases—for example, common crimes—that are not covered by the amnesty. Therefore, if the judges say that are common crimes, the trials are held.

Second, it is specified that crimes involving kidnapping for profit are not included in the amnesty. Kidnappings for political purposes, as in my daughter's case, are differentiated from kidnappings for profit. This includes all of the squads that went about kidnapping money [as heard] to steal money from their own comrades and friends. This is not covered by the amnesty, nor is the case of Msgr Romero, because it is a specific case. The Assembly approved the amnesty yesterday with this exception, and also established a specific date that it goes into effect by law, 22 November. It also excludes Mr Anaya's murder from the amnesty so that we can investigate and see if we can find the guilty parties, and if they are found they will go to jail. This is how I interpret the situation.

[Moderator] Mr President, reporter Maria Dolores Albiac of Mexico's *Unomasuno*.

[Albiac] Mr President, now that only a few days are left to meet the deadline for the fulfillment of the agreements, do you believe they will be fulfilled in El Salvador and do you believe that at least the beginnings of national reconciliation among all of the political and social sectors has been achieved?

[Duarte] I can tell you that we are going to comply fully with the letter of the law. If you read what the amnesty decree states regarding those who have received amnesty, you will realize that we did not have any sort of reticence to approve an overall and total amnesty. We hope that the other countries do their part, too. We are going to abide by each and every one of the documents here and with the conditions therein. Regarding the end of hostilities, it states: The Central American governments pledge to implement all necessary actions to achieve an effective cease-fire within the framework of their constitutions. I am not showing any reticence. We are holding a dialogue with armed groups, although the document says that the dialogue should only take place with unarmed groups, in order to achieve peace through a dialogue.

I can also tell you that today the Salvadoran vice president sent an official note to Mexico asking for approval to hold another round of talks with the armed rebels, in an effort to get them to accept the peace plan and the cease-fire. Obviously, they already rejected the cease-fire in Caracas, and they have been issuing statements. If you would allow me, I have a newspaper clipping on a statement by those gentlemen. This shows that they will justify some of their stances in Mexico. The article reads as follows: The cease-fire and the remaining issues must be subject to measures to install a true democracy, which would include the establishment of a government of national consensus. In sum, they again repeat that they want to topple this government in order to install a provisional government. The article adds: That was the concluding remark by the representative of the Salvadoran guerrillas' political and diplomatic committee.

This clearly shows what they will say. However, we are going to attend the meeting. We are going to listen to them. We are going to state our views. We are going to continue seeking a dialogue to see if we can achieve peace. That is the Salvadoran Government's endeavor. It is going to fully abide by its commitments.

Today in Costa Rica the different countries apparently disagreed. However, El Salvador has gone on record as asking that the minutes that will be forwarded to the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission include its total and complete amnesty law. This way, all the other countries will know how we interpret the law. This is how we are fully abiding and will abide by our commitments, so no one may stop this peace process in Central America and stop El Salvador's compliance with it—no matter how hard some are trying to do so through this murder of Anaya. Despite all the problems that may arise, we are going to comply with our commitments.

[Moderator] Mr President, here is newsman Rene Hurtado of *El Mundo* newspaper.

[Hurtado] Mr President, The FMLN has demanded an investigation into the murder of the Human Rights Commission coordinator. First, I would like to know if you can provide some explanation on the sort of investigation [words indistinct] FMLN...

[Duarte, interrupting] [Words indistinct] you would understand that this is a police investigation and cannot give and must not give a report on it, for the sake of the country. What we can do is to ask newsmen to help us. For example, Mrs Anaya was very close by. She saw the faces of the murderers. She must give us a description so we can make composite sketches of the faces. We also need to gather information on the vehicle. We already have the bullets and a ballistics report. When we locate the murderers and the weapons we will be able to move ahead. However, I repeat: Please, in criminal investigations, it makes no sense to report on the investigation. That is why courts are open to the public. That is where

information can be obtained. However, while the investigation is underway I would appreciate it if you would allow us some maneuvering room.

[Hurtado] The second part of my question concerns the unsuccessful meeting in Caracas and the next one announced for Mexico. Based on this stand [words indistinct] the guerrillas, will the unilateral cease-fire definitely be declared even if the guerrillas do not accept it, as they are already saying [words indistinct].

[Duarte] [Words indistinct] on 4 November...

[Hurtado, interrupting] Yes, but is the Army prepared to implement a unilateral cease-fire?

[Duarte] This is an obedient, not a belligerent Army. I am the Armed Forces' commander in chief.

[Moderator] Mr President, here is UPI correspondent Douglas Para.

[Para] Mr President, I would like to know why you believe Anaya Sanabria's murder can be investigated when thousands of murderers in recent years have not been solved?

[Duarte] That is a revealing and relevant question. It is really a hint. I took office three years ago, and since then I have been trying to end the cycle of murders that had been started in the country. You cannot not complain to me about investigations in a social climate all Salvadorans are aware of and under such tremendous pressure. Also, you cannot complain to the United States—I do not know if you are a U.S. citizen—about who killed Kennedy or Lincoln. I can mention a number of people whose murderers were never found. The important thing is that there is a political commitment to find the murderers. The important thing is whether people will give us information. For example, we have spent 3 years questioning each of the 300 people who were at the cathedral when Msgr Arnulfo Romero died, and no one will say he saw anything. Still, we know a little more about that case. However, we are also investigating and widening the investigation of the Sheraton murders, and we have widened the investigation of the [words indistinct] case. [Words indistinct] the investigation I personally conducted regarding the nuns' murders. I personally conducted an investigation. Therefore, you cannot deny that the National Police are effective and that the Special Commission and all of us who are committed to the investigation will solve or investigate this murder.

Still, we need the help of those who know something. They should tell us what they know. Some investigations already have been conducted based on statements by some witnesses, but it is still too little. We cannot draw any conclusions yet.

[Moderator] Mr President, [words indistinct] Blanche Patrice of Mexican newspaper *La Jornada*.

[Patrice] There have been news reports that the rebel fronts will make participation in the Mexico talks contingent on an investigation of Anaya Sanabria's murder.

[Duarte] I have asked those gentlemen to hold talks with us. They cannot impose any conditions on us because they themselves proposed there be no conditions. They are therefore breaking their own rules.

[Moderator] Here is newsman [words indistinct] from Australia.

[Reporter] Mr President, can you explain to me why the implementation of a total cease-fire is so important since [words indistinct] as the fronts want?

[Duarte] Are you [words indistinct] why the continuation of the war is a good thing? I do not think the continuation of the war is a good thing. Never. Wars are never good. This plan is a plan for peace, not war. We want to end the war, not expand it. When you or someone else makes a proposal that allows the war to continue or even to expand—as does what I believe you had in mind when you mentioned the 18 points [proposed by the rebels]—such a proposal intends to continue the war and to profit from it. I will not allow others to use me to get the upper hand in the war and let it continue. I want to talk about peace. I want to sit down with the armed rebels to talk of peace, not war. (?There will be) another moment to speak of war. However, the only thing we can currently discuss is peace.

[Moderator] I invite newsman Oscar Ramirez of Radio Cadena YSKL to ask his question.

[Ramirez] Mr President, you were talking about forgiving and forgetting. Does this mean those involved in the murders at Las Hojas and of the U.S nuns are no longer guilty?

[Duarte] Pardon me, but I will answer that question quickly. These are common crimes. Regarding the nuns' case, it was a case tried at a penal court and thus is not included in the amnesty. I understand that the Las Hojas case is in the same category. It was described as a common crime at the... [changes thought] I understand it was tried at the Sonsonate court, right? Yes, I think it was the Sonsonate court. Therefore, after the approval of this law the Sonsonate judge will have to enforce the law. It will be up to him to decide if it was a common or political crime. Anyway, it will be up to him to decide that.

[Ramirez] My other question is: After the approval of the amnesty law, to what extent can the government guarantee the freedom of those protected by the amnesty [words indistinct]?

[Duarte] I believe everyone has been free in this country. Some 4,000 people have turned themselves in and requested amnesty. This is the registered number. They are circulating freely without any problems.

The other day I saw a young man who [words indistinct] participating in a demonstration with his crutches. He kept hobbling and shouting over a loudspeaker. That man had been granted amnesty and was sent abroad for treatment. He is perfectly well and without any problems.

The government therefore guarantees compliance with the democratic process and offers the security and guarantees every law-abiding citizen wishes to have.

Those who do not abide by the law must suffer the consequences. That is something else. I repeat, democracy is not weak. Democracy is based on respect for the law and respect for human rights, not only the rights of a few but of all men. [Words indistinct], for example.

Look at what some people are doing, hitting, burning, and destroying cars. Would some of you like others to destroy your car? Do you think it is a human right, the right to destroy someone else's car?

These are the type of things that are illegal and are unacceptable to society. Therefore, those who want to accept amnesty and seek its protection can do so without any problems.

We are issuing a broad and open amnesty law so there will be no problems in that regard. However, it also means that, beginning right now, those who do not abide by the law will be punished in accordance with that law. We have pardoned what was done up to 22 October. However, any crime committed after 22 October is not pardoned. Such crimes will be investigated and punished. People involved in violent crimes, regardless of their intention and the weapons they used, are criminals and will have to be tried .

[Moderator] Mr President, this is newsman Osvaldo Agredade of PCS News.

[Agredade] Mr President, the Legislative Assembly approved the amnesty law last night. However, certain political factions did not vote, alleging the government is going too far with this amnesty process because when those benefited by the amnesty get out of jail violence will increase. These factions feel it cannot be guaranteed that these people will not go to the mountains to join the fronts again.

[Duarte] I would say that is just an argument because they do not want peace. It is true some may join the guerrillas again. That is very possible. But that does not mean the government and the state are doing wrong by forgiving and forgetting. That does not mean it is very bad to fight for peace, because if one fights for peace and achieves peace then what good does it do to go to the mountains? There is no use for that. Consequently, if we have good faith and want to find peace [words indistinct] approving an amnesty law like this one without any reservations and without looking for any excuses. It is very easy to try to take a negative stand.

If that is true, what would they say about Nicaragua, where the Sandinists have 10,000 political prisoners who must be released? How many out of these 10,000 will join the guerrilla movement? Imagine the weapon the right wing is giving to the left wing. It is giving a weapon to the left wing and supporting a political position I think is wrong.

Therefore, I believe those who think that way and reject the amnesty because they are afraid of it should consider that this is a peace plan for Central America and that we should comply with it—and I will do everything possible to comply with it. Think what would happen if Nicaragua agrees to not permit its territory to be used for supplying arms [to the Salvadorn rebels]. All this is more valuable than anything else.

Therefore, I think the right wing is interpreting the amnesty the wrong way.

[Agregade] In a VOA interview, you said you were trying to hold talks and reach an agreement with all political sectors, including the country's unions. Will you [words indistinct] in this (?effort) to reach agreements with the country's unions?

[Duarte] Yes, because this not only concerns matters that must be complied with; there is something more important than that. This has a philosophy, one of national reconstruction. To achieve national reconstruction and national reconciliation we must put aside hatred and resentement in all social classes, not only one social class.

I am not talking with the guerrillas because they are in the mountains and have weapons; I am talking with them because they are Salvadorans. They are as Salvadoran as the country's productive sectors, the unions, the church, the press, etc. We have the right to live in a society where there is no resentment and hatred. We have the right to live in a society where there is comprehension and understanding. This is the reason for the forgive and forget concept. There can be no peace in a country if this peace does not include forgiving and forgetting and putting aside hatred and resentment. This is why forgive and forget is part of the plan. This is why the amnesty has to be comprehensive for all sectors. It cannot apply to one sector and leave others out. This is what the peace plan is all about.

In addition, the peace plan calls for nonviolence. Someone asked me here about why I did not speak a little about the ongoing war.

I want to tell you that this document mentions war once. It says that we must all be committed to fight for peace and eradicate war. It says eradicate war, not maintain it. This is what the document says. Therefore, this is a document that speaks of nonviolence; to understand the nonviolence concept one must understand that we have been fighting structural, institutional, and war violence. These are the three kinds of violence we have been fighting to promote a concept of nonviolence. Thus, we need all sectors, the Salvadoran people, the various sectors of the country's life, to join this peace process with all their heart. This is a process we want to implement.

[Moderator] Mr President, I am inviting newswoman Milagro Elias of HBC to ask you a question.

[Elias] In the face of the most recent activities by the union sectors in the country, how do you view their current position?

[Duarte] I do not think you are talking about all the unions throughout the country in every enterprise where the labor sectors have been relatively calm. I think you are talking about UNTS [National Union of Salvadoran Workers], which has been following—and we all know this—an FMLN guideline since early January, when a document was issued. This document ordered UNTS to radicalize the masses.

This labor central goes out to the streets every day. You have seen the 500 people who go to the streets every day carrying clubs and nails to break windows and damage streets. This is the type of activity you are talking about. I tell you that I harshly criticize it. However, if you are talking about the activities conducted by the unions to make their demands according to the law, I think there are some that have clearly shown how the unions can, within the law, get their demands met. But those who violate the law and want to destabilize the government must understand that the state, in accordance with the Constitution, cannot accept that type of action.

Therefore, a difference must be established between those who are creating problems—for example, those who go on strike closing hospitals, which is an antisocial and antihistorical attitude, because they are hurting the working class. If, for example, if workers go on strike and leave the city without water, increasing the risk of diseases and epidemics, they are also showing an antisocial attitude.

The Constitution establishes that those workers cannot go on strike, because they perform welfare services for the nation. In other words, they protect the social value of those services.

There are others who do not perform those services and can exert pressure, but always within the law. There have been some legal strikes without any problems, and the workers began their collective bargaining.

[Words indistinct] there is some union that already signed its collective agreement in accordance with the legal strike the employees had started [words indistinct] signed the collective agreement without any problems and we had no incidents to regret.

I can tell you about a number of private and public enterprises where the employees got the state's guarantee that this administration is based on respect for workers' rights.

[Moderator] Mr President, now newsman Oscar Assa of Univision will ask you a question:

[Assa] Mr President, on the day that President Oscar Arias obtained the Nobel Peace Prize he told us that if Nicaragua did not comply with the peace plan signed in Esquipulas there were moral and other sanctions that could be applied. Yesterday, we asked President Azcona about this, and he said that Costa Rican officials had proposed to the State Department the possibility of reviving the inter-American peace force. Does this mean that there are governments in the area, including El Salvador's, that are talking about peace, negotiating peace, and signing peace agreements on the one hand, and, on the other, are making efforts to form a military alliance to intervene in Nicaragua?

[Duarte] Pardon me, but you are accusing the Salvadoran Government of something we have not done. [passage indistinct]

[Assa] I am asking you if the Salvadoran Government would participate in such a military action in the event that Nicaragua were not to comply with the peace plan.

[Duarte] We will do what the document says. The document states the following: After 250 days, the five Central American presidents will meet and will receive a report from the International Verification and Follow-Up Commission and will make the pertinent decisions. No one has mentioned these pertinent decisions because we do not know what will happen. First, we have to wait for 5 November to know what will happen.

[Assa] Would those pertinent decisions include a military action?

[Duarte] Anyone saying anything about that is speculating. We first have to know what has happened. What if all of us complied with the agreement? What if Nicaragua releases all 10,000 prisoners? What if Nicaragua decides tomorrow to leave the television stations and the newspapers free so there can be true freedom of the press in that country? What if Nicaragua permits the organization, mobilization, and procedures for all political parties without any discrimination? What if Nicaragua agrees to permit the organization of all social, labor, and political groups as stated in the document? What if Nicaragua eliminates the state of siege? What if Nicaragua announces that it is going to open and maintain

without censorship all media for all ideological groups? What if Nicaragua stops establishing a quota for Soviet paper that *La Prensa* receives in limited quantities and tells *La Prensa* it may purchase all the paper it wants? What if Nicaragua holds a dialogue with all sectors including the rebel sectors? What if Nicaragua makes an effort to have a cease-fire? I can go on and on. What if Nicaragua holds free elections?

[Assa] But what if it does not do it?

[Duarte] But what if Nicaragua does it? Do not be pessimistic. Do not pose things in a negative way. We are still at a point where we do not know if the agreement will be complied with or not. Let us hope that it will be complied with, if it is complied with, thank God. I forgot to mention two more things: What if Nicaragua ceases to be the pathway for the military aid to the Salvadoran guerrillas? If all this happens, then, obviously, there will be peace in Central America. If these things do not happen, we will see after 4 November and, according to this, 150 days later.

[Moderator] Mr President, now John Quinonez of ABC will ask a question:

[Quinonez] Please answer the question in English for ABC.

[Duarte] Ask your question in English while I [words indistinct].

[Quinonez, in English] Mr President, your government has decreed this new amnesty law that will liberate the killers of eight Americans, the nuns and the Marines.

[Duarte, in English] That is not correct. [passage indistinct]

[Quinonez, in English] They will not be released from jail?

[Duarte, in English] They will be released according to the court where they were tried by a civilian judge [words indistinct]; therefore, they have nothing to with the amnesty.

[Quinonez, in English] So what do you have to say with regards to those two cases, the nuns and the Marines, again: What is going to happen to those folks that have been convicted of crimes?

[Duarte, in English] They have been convicted on common crimes and, therefore, it corresponds to the judge to clarify whether they are common or not. According to my opinion, they are common crimes and, therefore, they will stay in jail.

[Quinonez, in English] But the judge may disagree.

[Duarte, in English] I do not know. I do not know whether the judge is going to disagree or not. But according the law, it does not contemplate any common crime. These two crimes [words indistinct] are specific common crimes.

[Quinonez, in English] What if leftist rebels say they killed these American Marines for political reasons?

[Duarte, in English] [Words indistinct] and the judge has to judge. That is what the judges are for.

[Quinonez, in English] And if the judge says let them go?

[Duarte, in English] That is what the law says.

[Moderator] In conclusion, Mr President, newsman Lirio Sanotti of Italian radio and television:

[Question indistinct]

[Duarte] I think the death squads have disappeared or we dismantled them with the arrest of all their leaders. However, there is always one crazy man out there who is capable of committing a crime like that. He could be from the extreme right or left or who knows [words indistinct]. Consequently, one cannot characterize the action like it was characterized before, because there were reasons that hinted at the presence of a mastermind behind all these crimes. Is it possible that there is a mastermind behind this crime? It is possible. Is it possible that this mastermind is from the extreme right or left? It is possible. However, I cannot pass judgement until the investigation is over. I will answer your question when I have more information about the investigation.

[Sanotti] Will the talks with the fronts continue anyway?

[Duarte] I am talking with the rebel fronts because I want to seek peace with this document. This is my effort, and we will continue to work for this. I have given them until 4 November to see if it is possible for us to reach an agreement on a cease-fire. On 4 November, if they do not help create the environment, than I will have to make unilateral decisions.

[Reporter, in English] I would like you to answer a question in English please. How has the murder of Herber Anaya Sanabria affected the peace plan and what do you think will happen in the next few days [words indistinct]?

[Duarte, in English] My personal opinion concerning the assassination of Mr Anaya is that somebody with a criminal mind is trying to destroy the possibility for the peace plan in El Salvador. If the question is has it damaged the peace plan, I would say obviously it has caused a commotion but it has not stopped the peace plan going on in El Salvador. I will continue talking with

the people in arms. I will try to look the approval the laws and I will try to comply with everyone of the peace plan established in this document. [sentence as heard]

[Reporter, in English] Once again, if you could [words indistinct] the American nuns. Apparently, [words indistinct] four national guardsmen [words indistinct] could appeal under the law to get out of jail. [passage indistinct]

[Duarte, in English] According to laws we presented to the National Assembly, according to what the National Assembly has approved, and according to what we interpreted concerning the four nuns case, it was qualified as a common crime. [Words indistinct] therefore, we believe that no judge can imply that it was a political crime. Therefore, we do not think there are any possibilities for the people who are in jail to get out. This is not our responsibility. The responsibility for us is to present the law, the National Assembly to approve it, and the judicial system to interpret it. It corresponds from here on to the judicial system. There are different instances in which you can appeal. You can appeal to the judge, and that means that he has to reopen the case, and I do not know if he can reopen the case because it is already [words indistinct]. Second, the appeal should go to the second chamber; and third, they have to appeal to the court. So, finally, the Supreme Court is the one to make the decision.

[Reporter, in English] This is a last question, a last question as to [words indistinct] in the capital right now. What actions could you take to relieve the tension in the aftermath of the killing of Anaya Sanabria?

[Duarte, in English] Well, there is some tension amongo the people, because they see leftist people in the street. The leftist people were looking for [words indistinct]. Since they found one [words indistinct] if someone did it for them, they found one [words indistinct] from street to street [words indistinct]. After this moment, you have to [words indistinct] the position of the police and even the position of the arms, this morning they went with a body right in front of the military center of the—how do you call estado mayor in English, I do not know... [someone responds: "chief staff"]. The chief staff, the military defense of it [words indistinct] they were trying to [words indistinct] confrontations right in front of the soldiers and nothing happened. Nothing happened yesterday. Nothing happened this morning, and nothing happened this afternoon, and after this moment nothing has happened. So you see they are trying to prove [words indistinct] to do that. If you see the attitude of the government, if you see the attitude of the Army, if you see the attitude of the people themselves—because the people is not accepted to move around like they wanted them to do. You see it is the same people that have always been creating problems in the city. It is the same 500 people. [Words indistinct] terrorist acts.

[Reporter, in English] You talk about leftist terrorists which we can see. What about right-wing terrorists?

[Duarte, in English] [Words indistinct] If I answer your question straight forward, it will put me in a tough position, because I do not think anybody can say they exist or do not exist. I would not be able to say it. But one thing is important, [words indistinct] anyone who for political reasons or other is acting on the rightist [words indistinct] will have dismantled this people who were kidnapping people and killing people. Then every time that we investigated [words indistinct] we punish them and this is what we do. This is what any government can do. Thank you very much.

FPL Occupies Radio Station, Airs Communique

PA290242 San Salvador Radio El Mundo in Spanish 1710 GMT 28 Oct 87

["Communique to the People" issued "October 1987" broadcast by the People's Liberation Forces during an armed take-over of San Salvador Radio Mundo—live]

[Text] The People's Liberation Forces, FPL, sends a combative, revolutionary greeting to the Salvadoran people and Central American people, the poorest in the world, on the occasion of another anniversary of the heroic fall in combat of Companeros Eva, Chico, and Tono. This 11 October 1987 marks another anniversary of one of the most glorious pages of our revolution, in which three authentic Salvadoran revolutionaries fought for more than 8 hours against the troops of the criminal and subversive National Guard. Despite the fact that they were at a disadvantage, both physically and in number, the Army was unable to bend the combative, fighting spirit or revolutionary morale of our exemplary companeros, who demonstated their practical and powerful ideologic nature, their firm discipline, their profound love of the people, and, above all, their loyalty to the principles that should guide all authentic revolutionaries.

The example bequeathed by the three companeros has been an inspiration for many Salvadorans, who took up the revolutionary banner raised by them in that glorious October, to raise it even higher and to increase to even higher and decisive levels the revolutionary process. Many more are participating in the revolutionary struggle of our peoples to achieve their definitive liberation from the claws of imperialism and the creole bourgeoisie.

Eleven years after this heroic event, the hunger, exploitation, and misery to which our Salvadoran people have been historically subjected have increased even more, thus becoming an example for the present and future generations. The bourgeoisie military, Christian Democratic, proimperialist regime [words indistinct] of the criminal, counterinsurgency plans, designed and directed by the Pentagon, promoting sophisticated political maneuvers directed at consolidating the new scheme

of capitalist domination contemplated within the program of bourgeoisie sociopolitical reforms—the sole objective of which is to eliminate the bases of the people's revolution and curb the development and progress of the revolutionary process toward a change of the political, social, and economic system that has existed for many years.

The FPL, in view of the difficult situation that exists for all Salvadorans and in the face of the problem of peace, states:

1. The securing of peace for the people is one of the principal objectives outlined by the revolutionary movement with its people.

2. There cannot be peace for the Salvadoran people as long as it is the object of subjection by the local bourgeoisie and Yankee imperialists, who are the only ones responsible for the hunger and misery that plague the vast popular masses. This is the principal cause that gives rise to the conflict: the war imposed since the bloody conquest of our indigenous people by the Spanish aggressors, violating with their plunder the peace of our forebearers. This action was continued by the creole bourgeoisie, which was born with the false independence of 1821. Subsequently, they surrendered national sovereignty to Yankee imperialism.

3. The revolutionary war and authentic peace are the task of all the people. Our people are engaged in a war as the result of the centuries of hunger, misery, and pain to which they have been subjected. To this effect, the conquest of peace will be the product of the combative struggle of all the organized people, because the bourgeoisie and imperialists will not permit a just distribution of national wealth, sovereignty, and self-determination in a simple agreement. These objectives can be achieved only with the integration of all the people to the different forms of popular struggle, having as its core the armed revolutionary struggle.

4. By virtue of the above, the political, military struggle of our people is [words indistinct]. It is the struggle against hunger, exploitation, unemployment, cardboard homes, genocide, bombings, disappearances, torture, imprisonments, malnutrition, capitalist domination, and Yankee intervention.

Companeros Eva, Chico, and Tono, until final victory to achieve peace. Let us join the people struggle, let us join the armed struggle, with the prolonged people's war. Revolution or death, the armed people will win.

October 1987

Guatemala

CACIF Leader Blames Government for Impasse

PA301803 Guatemala City El GRAFICO in Spanish 28 Oct 87 p 10

[Text] Guatemala City, 28 Oct—Arturo Pellecer, president of the Coordinating Committee of Farming, Commercial, Industrial, and Financial Associations, CACIF, has voiced his concerned over the "impasse" in the talks with the government as a result of the government's "lack of flexibility" regarding the "in-depth" proposals by the private sector. As is well known, the discussions by the top-level technical commission have continued at the Guatemala Bank.

However, it can be surmissed that the negotiations have not made any progress in four fundamental areas: the universal nature of the value added tax, the stamp tax on security bonds, the tax rebate on imports, and several specific provisions in the income tax taw.

Pellecer regretted the attitude maintained by government representatives on the commission so far. He noted that it seemed as if "they do not want to commit themselves but would rather leave everything up to the president of the Republic."

He said that one can deduce that they are avoiding a decision on these four areas. "So far, they have just accepted the private sector's proposals in principle, but not in practice," he said.

Pellecer added that business sector seeks to introduce substantial changes so as to radically change the meaning of laws and avoid the inflationary and recessionary impact which they may have.

To conclude, the CACIF president said that if no agreement is reached at the technical commission the discussions will have to be held at a higher level: President Vinicio Cerezo and all the CACIF and chamber presidents.

Nicaragua

Ortega Reiterates Contra Talks Rejection

PM301319 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 19 Oct 87 p 8

[Halvor Tjonn dispatch: "We Will Not Meet the Contras"]

[Text] Managua, 18 Oct—"President Oscar Arias may well take the view that we should start a dialogue with the contras. But we will never agree to that," Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega stated when he met a group of Norwegian journalists in Managua Saturday night.

As usual it was a gentle and charming Ortega who met his guests in the press center in Managua. Immediately before receiving the press he had a rather long meeting outside the official program with Norwegian Development Aid Minister Vesla Vetlesen, who earlier in the day had signed a 3-year aid agreement between Norway and Nicaragua.

But despite his sociable exterior, which has become the Nicaraguan president's trademark, he said that the Sandinist government will not give way on what in the last week has become the central issue in the conflict in Central America: "Negotiating with the contra rebel movement is a trap. If we sit down at the negotiating table with them they will make totally unacceptable demands. The United States will then blame us for the collapse of the Central American peace plan," he claimed.

The Sandinist government is also unwilling to give the contras the status of a legal movement, the president said.

Daniel Ortega stressed his position on this issue very firmly. In the last few days in particular he has been subjected to a great deal of pressure on this very point. Last week this year's Nobel Peace Prize winner, Oscar Arias, repeated, most recently in an interview with *Aftenposten* last Wednesday, that it would be in harmony with the spirit of the Guatemala agreement if the Sandinists were to open the way for indirect negotiations for a cease-fire with the contras.

"If Chamorro is coming here to seek an amnesty, then he is welcome. If, on the other hand, he fails to seek amnesty, he will end up in jail," Ortega commented.

The president said, however, that he is prepared to meet President Ronald Reagan at any time. What Nicaragua would offer the United States in such talks would be a Central America without a single foreign soldier, he said. Ortega was hinting that Nicaragua could be prepared to send home the Cuban and East European military advisers currently in the country.

According to information received by *Aftenposten*, in talks with prominent Sandinist leaders before the weekend Minister Vesla Vetlesen raised the fact that the army and police in Nicaragua are directly subordinate to the ruling Sandinist party. This does not square with Norwegian concepts of democracy, the Norwegian minister stressed.

During the meeting with the Norwegian press, Daniel Ortega responded with a little history lecture when he was asked whether maintaining a party-controlled military apparatus can be reconciled with the Guatemala agreement.

He began by saying that the changes in Nicaragua since 1979 are as profound as the changes in France during the great French revolution. The fact that the Sandinist Army and the Sandinists still exist is a guarantee that the revolution can be taken further. The Army in particular guarantees the historic changes that have taken place in Nicaragua, he said.

Nor should the FSLN, the Sandinists' party, be seen as a party in the normal sense, but as an expression of the wishes of the people. The fight against Somoza has not yet been concluded, and the country is still at war with the same forces, represented by the contras, Ortega said.

Arce Urges 5 Nov Esquipulas Support Rally

PA301738 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Report on speech by Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce to a meeting of FSLN leaders and cadres at the Rigoberto Lopez Perez Institute in Managua on 29 October]

[Text] The FSLN has called its militants and the people to a huge demonstration on 5 November in support of the government on the beginning of the simultaneous fulfillment of the Esquipulas II accords. The call was issued last night by Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce during a meeting of FSLN leaders and cadres at the Rigoberto Lopez Perez Institute. Commander Arce, vice coordinator of the FSLN Executive Commission, said that we have to be prepared to defend ourselves with renewed heroism from the imperialist aggression directed and armed by the Reagan administration.

Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce said last night the FSLN will stubbornly defend its decision not to accept any demand that is not included in the peace agreements.

[Begin Arce recording] The Sandinist Front cannot let down its guard. As long as we have not achieved the simultaneous fulfillment of the Esquipulas agreements we have to be prepared with renewed heroism, weapon in hand, to defeat the imperialist aggression. Our government, through the EPS, has the responsibility for organizing and implementing the mechanisms for the people's participation in the sacred task of defense. However, we, the fundamental force of the FSLN, have the first responsibility for confirming our vanguard role by setting the example and by being the first to answer the call or by fulfilling the legal measures that permit the strengthening of the revolution's military defense. [applause]

With the example of our members and our yacht [as heard] detachment, the Sandinist youth, and filled with moral authority because we have taken one step forward, we must redouble efforts to persuade, guide, and lead our

workers, peasants, townspeople, and women to answer the fatherland's call that is embodied in the new military tasks for the defense of the revolution. [applause]

We must clearly know that in our ranks we cannot have such men as those whom Commander Edgar Monguia called the Captain Anayas, who send others ahead while they remain behind. [applause] In our ranks there must be people who are in the forefront. In our ranks we cannot have a youth who is at the age for the Patriotic Military Service who has not registered to fulfill his duty with the fatherland. [applause] We cannot have someone who is at the age for the Military Reserve Service who has not registered and does not set the example by heeding the reserves' call. We cannot have a man or woman who is at the age for militia service and who does not heed the call for the organization of the militias by our Army. [applause] We cannot have a member who does not set the example with revolutionary vigilance. He must lead in his neighborhood without giving the excuse that he has work to do at his job center. He must set the example so that the people will increase revolutionary vigilance. [applause] [end recording]

We are listening to excepts of the appeal issued last night by Commnader Bayardo Arce to approximately 10,000 FSLN militant cadres at the Rigoberto Lopez Perez Institute.

[Begin Arce recording] However, to accept the economic and material sacrifices cannot mean that we ourselves are resisting the economic and material problems. Our people are not asking the FSLN to teach them resignation. The people hope that the FSLN will teach them struggle, combativeness, and confrontation of problems. The government has a responsibility to continue to adopt those economic policy measures necessary to face the problems. The government institutions have the responsibility to implement those measures.

However, as the fundamental force of the FSLN, what are our tasks and missions with regard to those economic policies? In the first place, if we say that we must produce and produce more, our fundamental force has to be the first producer in the work centers. The Sandinist workers and the Sandinist peasants of the cooperatives or the individual peasant must be the first in producing more and in working more. In the FSLN ranks we cannot have a worker or a state worker who is not a member of the exemplary economic brigades which after work hours try to fulfill their duty to the fatherland and the people. [applause] We cannot accept in our Sandinist ranks a comrade worker or peasant who, instead of producing, innovating, creating, or inventing to produce more, behaves like the most backward sectors of our people and just makes demands, as if this government were not one of the people and instead were a paternalistic state from which one must ask solutions. [applause]

Our fundamental force must set the example in efficiency and duty to the people. That is the objective of the economic brigades—to create a nucleus that will set the example for society. In this way if I work in a ministry I will not remain silent after I hear a complaint about a problem that can be solved. Instead, I will be concerned about achieving a solution. I will not just transfer the complaint. Instead, I will make the complaint known, be attentive, and move the fundamental force of the party within the ministry until we fulfill our duty to the people, because state workers are the servants of the people. [end recording]

The FSLN National Directorate plans to mobilize more than 100,000 people on 5 November on the occasion of the beginning of the simultaneous fulfillment of the Esquipulas II agreements. Commander Bayardo Arce made the announcement last night at the Rigoberto Lopez Perez Institute. He said that with the signing of the Esquipulas agreements, not only does the right wing have the option to demonstrate in the streets; revolutionaries also have this option.

[Begin Arce recording] Press freedom is not only for the right wing. Freedom to politically mobilize is not only for the right wing. The streets are not only for the right. They are also for the revolutionaries. Today, on behalf of the FSLN, I have requested a permit from the Interior Ministry so that on 5 November we will show the world and the nation where the Sandinist force lies in Nicaragua. [applause] The day the Nicaraguan president announces the government measures to begin the simultaneous fulfillment of the Esquipulas accords we are going to support those measures with the militant presence of the revolutionary people of Managua. This decision is obviously an inescapable responsibility that calls for emulation from each of you who constitute the fundamental force of our vanguard in the capital. Spread the word: on the 5th at 5. [end recording]

Nunez on Dialogue, CDN Participation

PA010110 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1930 GMT 28 Oct 87

[Report by Raul Arevalo Aleman from the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center in Managua—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] As of noon today, nine articles of the national dialogue regulations have been approved during the fifth national dialogue session between the Nicaraguan Government and the opposition parties. [passage omitted]

Commander Carlos Nunez sums up the national dialogue sessions' progress so far.

[Begin recording] [Nunez] One article says the government representative who presides over the national dialogue sessions can be assisted by a secretary, who in turn will be in charge of all technical matters. I hope this

article will be approved during this morning's session. We also hope to continue the discussion this afternoon. If things go well, the national dialogue regulation will be approved today.

[Reporter] Ramiro Gurdian has said that the Nicaraguan Democratic Coordinating Board [CDN] (?does not) participate in the dialogue [words indistinct]. I would like to hear the CDN's reply [words indistinct].

[Nunez] The news media have reported that the CDN is still discussing this. As I have said before, all communications have been delivered. So far, however, we have received no news from the CDN or the other groups, such as those headed by Drs Coronado and (?Sullivan). As for the CDN, you already know about the alternatives presented. The final decision is now up to that organization.

[Reporter] What about the moderator, Commander?

[Nunez] This person is very necessary to conduct the national dialogue properly. According to Article 8, the government representative presides over the meeting, conducts the debates, gives the floor to those who participate, submits for discussion the points included in the agenda, presents for the participants' approval the proposals which require a vote, declares as sufficiently debated a topic which has been discussed, (?registers) the resolutions and conclusions (?reached) by the participants, conducts a second round of talks if the topic has not been debated sufficiently, and convenes the national dialogue sessions. This was sent to the president, I mean, the two letters. It was signed by the eight parties participating in the national dialogue. In addition, the president has been told that his reconsideration would be final. It was also established that the next point to be discussed would be the regulation and the agenda.

I think we cannot assume the position that the national dialogue is determined by the CDN's opinion. This assumption would in fact legitimize the supposition that this organization is this country's only and genuine opposition. In addition, this assumption would be equivalent to a lack of respect for the parties that participate in the national dialogue. During the four sessions those parties have made every effort to establish the rules of the game. Just as the eight parties participating in the national dialogue respected the CDN's decision and even proposed a reconsideration to the president, the CDN should, as a matter of fact, respect the accords that have been reached so far. The national dialogue should not be pressured or be given terms that would affect the decisions which have already been made. Consequently, you should ask the other parties that are working in earnest so the national dialogue will bring concrete results.

[Reporter] Mr Chairman, during Ramiro Gurdian's interview with Radio Sandino, which lasted about 5 minutes, he said that the parties forming the CDN would participate in the national dialogue on some terms. Those terms included the country's democratization, a discussion about the Army's party, and a discussion of the country's economic situation. Would those participating in the national dialogue and the government representatives accept the CDN's terms to continue the national dialogue?

[Nunez] We have said at other times that this dialogue cannot be held with preconditions because this would defeat the purpose of the dialogue. I think it would not have been proper for the government to establish terms. Quite the contrary, the government has given signs of flexibility. In addition, I understand Gurdian is CDN vice president. So far, the CDN has made no official statement. Gurdian is also notorious for making personal statements on behalf of the CDN. In addition, he has been contradicted by his own fellow party members. Finally, the question arises—maybe you thought about it also—whether Gurdian was making an official statement as CDN vice president, as COSEP [Higher Council of Private Enterprise] leader, or in his own name. If we can answer this question, we could know whether the CDN has already made up its mind or if COSEP is beginning to appear as the trade union organization which has taken control of the parties and groups forming the CDN. [end recording]

These have been remarks by Commander Nunez, the national government delegate for the national dialogue. I would like to mention some details of Commander Nunez's summary of the sessions. He said that only the parties participating in the dialogue and those included in the presidential resolution released yesterday will participate in the dialogue. Nunez also said the national dialogue is taking place within the framework of the Esquipulas agreement and the Constitution. He also said that all proposals to violate Nicaragua's Constitution are unacceptable, as are all proposals that negate the country's juridical foundation. He said the national dialogue does not desire to establish power quotas because in Nicaragua there is a legitimate government that the CDN must obey.

In other words, the CDN must accept the revolution's lawfulness.

As for the decisions to be made during the dialogue, Commander Nunez said there can be neither majorities nor minorities. There must be a consensus because majorities and minorities on specific matters would prevent the Nicaraguan Government from making decisions on them. To expedite the dialogue, however, efforts will be made to proceed on those points already agreed upon by all the parties participating in the national dialogue.

Cardinal Urges Broadest Amnesty Possible

PA020215 Paris AFP in Spanish 2007 GMT 1 Nov 87

[Text] Managua, 1 Nov (AFP)—Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo today asked the Sandinist government to decree a broad amnesty and to lift the state of emergency to allow the "reconciliation" of Nicaraguans.

In his traditional Sunday homily delivered at the Church of the Sierritas, on the outskirts of Managua, Obando stressed that, within the framework of the regional peace agreements, the government should decree "the broadest amnesty possible" to cover all political prisoners.

The cardinal heads the National Reconciliation Commission, entrusted with assuring the fulfillment of the commitments made at the Esquipulas II meeting. These commitments will be enforced by the five Central American countries starting 5 November.

The cardinal also asked for a negotiated cease-fire between the government and the contras.

On Thursday, the ruling FSLN warned that "never, nowhere, and under no circumstances" will it agree to a dialogue with the rebels, and it virtually ruled out granting a total amnesty and lifting the state of emergency at this time.

The cardinal said, however, that those statements had been made by the "Sandinist Party" and not by the government. The cardinal said, "President Daniel Ortega signed the Esquipulas agreements." The cardinal therefore believes the FSLN statements do not affect the work of the National Reconciliation Commission, which will meet again on 4 November.

Obando y Bravo said he hopes that by then the government will have adopted other measures aimed at completely fulfilling the Esquipulas agreements, warning that, if not, "we will have something to say."

The cardinal also said that by then he hopes to have received an official response to the dialogue proposal the rebels presented to him recently in New York, which he conveyed to the commission during its meeting in Managua on Wednesday.

Regional Contra Leader Accepts Amnesty

PA301956 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1818 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] The second-in-command of the counterrevolution's regional command in the northern zone of the country has sought the revolutionary government's amnesty. He was accompanied by a sizeable number of men under his command. The information was sent from Matagalpa by Francisco Flores, and reveals that Fermin Cardenas Oliva, alias Cain, turned himself in last night to the peace commission and accepted the amnesty. Fermin Cardenas Oliva joined the counterrevolution in 1982 and was trained in the United States. He was second-in-command of the Juan Castro Regional Command.

Military Officials Downplay Contra Attacks

PA310157 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Two high-ranking EPS leaders have minimized the strategic importance of the counterrevolutionary groups' attacks on five towns in Chontales Department on 15 October. Major General Joaquin Cuadra Lacayo, vice defense minister, said the attacks are not an important new strategic change in the complete defeat the mercenary forces are suffering. He said that thus far in 1987 the contras have been unable to develop a strategy to halt the EPS offensive, and instead they have been dealt significant blows.

For his part, Lieutenant Colonel Hugo Torres, chief of the EPS Political Directorate, said that the contras are less effective and that they pose no threat to the revolutionary power. Torres added that to date the contras have sustained more casualties than they suffered in their entire 1986 military campaign. He said the cease-fire in a 1,450-km area of the mountains has been a success for the revolution's peace policy.

Maj Gen Cuadra Lacayo said there are between 4,000 and 4,500 contras in the country. He added that the contras cannot stop the defeats the EPS and the Nicaraguan people have been inflicting on them in recent years. Here are his remarks:

[Begin recording] [Cuadra] Regarding the country's military situation and the counterrevolutionary groups' activity, they have essentially continued to carry out offensive plans. This is logical because the U.S. Administration's general policy is guided by its decision to destroy the Nicaraguan revolution; this policy has not changed one bit. Therefore, the mercenary counterrevolutionary groups, which are directed and organized by the U.S. Administration, follow the U.S. Government's line, and they continue attacking our people and government.

[Reporter] Do you have an estimate on the number of mercenaries inside Nicaraguan territory?

[Cuadra] At this time the mercenary forces operating inside Nicaraguan territory number between 4,000 and 4,500 counterrevolutionaries.

[Reporter] There has been much speculation about the counterrevolutionary attacks in Region 5. Were they really a counterrevolutionary victory, as the U.S. media speculate, or were they a propaganda maneuver? How do you, as vice defense minister, view them?

[Cuadra] Well, those actions are part of the counterrevolutionary forces' efforts to show the international public, and especially the U.S. public, that they are a belligerent force, that they are still active, and that therefore they should be given more aid. These actions therefore are a propaganda maneuver. [end recording]

Unions Demand Wage System, Price Controls Removal
PA021606 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Thirty minutes past the scheduled time, some 3,000 people yesterday participated in a march organized by five labor unions in Managua, demanding the elimination of SNOTS [National Labor and Wages Organization System] and price control on staples.

Holding placards, the marchers departed from Yellow Plaza at the Eduardo Contreras Community Center following a speech delivered by Antonio Jarquin, leader of the autonomous Nicaraguan Workers Federation.

Jarquin said that they are struggling against hunger, and he announced the creation of a workers' permanent congress. He added that workers have been numb during the past years, but he stressed that it is time to begin moving because workers can promote changes in the country.

During his speech at the Bello Horizonte's circular plaza, Alvin Guthrie, of the Confederation for Unity of Trade Unions, CUS, demanded the 13th-month payment and that no worker be fired arbitrarily for participating in union activities.

At the end of the march near Portozuelo, Roberto Moreno of CAUS [Labor Action Party Federation] said that they will not withdraw the draft bill abrogating the 13th month sent by the PSN [Nicaraguan Socialist Party] and the Communist Party of Nicaragua.

Panama

7 Liberals Reject Party Leadership Order
PA021515 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 1 Nov 87 pp 1, 8

["Note" from seven Liberal Party members who are currently holding government posts to the Liberal Party's Disciplinary Tribunal; dated 30 October]

[Text] Panama City, 30 October 1987

Messrs Members of the Liberal Party's Disciplinary Tribunal, Panama City

Messrs:

We hereby wish to address your 0700 telegram, dated 30 October, communicating to us that a 48-hour deadline to resign our posts "expires today, 29 October [date as published], according to a Tuesday, 27 October, resolution, under the penalty of being expelled from the Liberal Party."

Notwithstanding the incongruence of dates and deadlines established by you, we wish to communicate to you that we will not obey your call to resign for the following reasons:

1. The 27 October 1987 resolution of the party's national Political Directorate violates party statutes, because the directorate is arrogating an exclusive power of the national convention, which is specified in Point N of Article 17. Given that the resolution was issued in violation of party rules and is illegal, the Liberal Party is still a member of the National Democratic Union.

2. The position you assumed—which also violates party statutes because you did not have the support of two-thirds of the members of the Disciplinary Tribunal to enable you to expel us from the party—is politically irresponsible, selfish, and unforgiveable, because our resignations would lead to a mass firing of fellow party members, who are working in public institutions that we manage and in other institutions previously managed by other Liberals.

Attentively,

Carlos Orillac Navarro, Executive Director of IDAAN [National Water and Sanitation Institute]

Mario Luis Pitty, Director General of INAC [National Culture Institute]

Dario Gonzalez de la Barrera, Director General of DIMA [Metropolitan Sanitation Directorate]

Juan M. Peralta Rios, Director General of ISA [Agricultural and Livestock Insurance Institute]

Gonzalo Tapia Collante, presidential adviser

Nelvin Coto Pinzon, Deputy Director General of DIMA

Jorge Cedeno, Deputy Executive Director of IDAAN

FRAMPO Requests Political Prisoner Amnesty
PA011840 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] In a communique, the Popular Broad Front, FRAMPO, has asked General Manuel Antonio Noriega, his staff, and President Eric Arturo Delvalle to grant a general amnesty for all political prisoners.

In the same communique, FRAMPO invites all Panamanians to meditate on the very grave situation the country is now facing and asks the parties involved in the conflict to seek a negotiated solution in favor of peace.

Argentina

Spanish Prime Minister Gonzalez Ends Visit

Views Debt Issue

PY012010 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 1 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN)—Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez said here yesterday that Spain would staunchly support Argentina's stance on its foreign debt in international forums but Spain could not bilaterally solve the problem.

The visiting statesman, who yesterday flew to the Iguazu Falls from where he was expected back today, told a news conference that Argentina's stance was rigorous and acceptable but declined to say what it was.

Gonzalez, who arrived here on Wednesday for a five-day visit, discussed the foreign debt issue lengthily in two working sessions with President Raul Alfonsin.

The head of the Spanish Government also strongly defended Spain's economic policies, asking "is it a neo-liberal offence to defend the competitiveness of the Spanish economy?"

Gonzalez also touched on the situation in Chile saying it was still in an historically useful time for a peaceful transition from an authoritarian system to a democracy.

But most of the questions put to him by local and Spanish newsmen centred on Argentina's foreign debt and the socio- economic policies of Spain.

On the Argentine foreign debt problem he said that not only could Spain not solve it even bilaterally, but that this was not even the wish of the Argentine Government.

Gonzalez said there were no technical-accountancy answers to the foreign debt problem and neither were there political answers.

But political decisions had to be taken based on economic rationalization, he said.

Once Argentina had fully posed its proposals, Spain would "respond correspondingly, coinciding with the basic proposals and make them heard in international forums in which we participate," Gonzalez said.

The solutions that might be found to the foreign debt problem had to be based on economic rationalizations because they could not be based on abstractions which had nothing to do with the economic possibilities, the Spanish prime minister added.

Referring to the possibility of the foreign debt being condoned, Gonzalez said that the following day there would probably be an international financial crisis as well as a liquidity crisis in the debtor countries which would cause a problem as serious as that which was being attempted to solve.

On the current economic policies in Spain, which it has been claimed were completely divorced from the socialist principles which brought him to power, Gonzalez said he was only defending the market economy.

The Spanish head of government said he did not think it was an offence to defend the competitiveness of the Spanish economy and in this he had the support of such widely opposite personalities as China's Deng Xiaoping and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Gonzalez said he did not believe in doing away with the state or putting it in a languishing situation because where the state did not exist there was not possibility of arbitration, and where the state did not intervene the field was left open to savage confrontation in society.

Returning to the question of the foreign debt and specifically to the subject of the interest rates on it, Gonzalez said a return to historic rates, as demanded by Alfonsin, would have the same effect as condoning part of the principal.

The Spanish prime minister admitted that trade relations between Latin America and the European Community had diminished but said this was due to the adjustment policies in the American continent.

But Spain, since it joined the European Common Market, had pushed for a change in the relations between the EC and the American continent and this change had been brought about, Gonzalez said.

Departs for Uruguay

PY021436 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1407 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Nov (TELAM)—Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez departed a few minutes before 1100 today for Colonia, Uruguay, thereby concluding his visit to Argentina.

The Spanish prime minister, who left in an Uruguayan Air Force plane, was seen off at the military sector of the Jorge Newbery Metropolitan Airport by President Raul Alfonsin and several cabinet members.

The farewell ceremony began with the playing of the national anthems of the two countries, after which Gonzalez was greeted by the ministers.

According to protocol, the visiting head of state reviewed the Armed Forces' troops with President Alfonsin. Alfonsin accompanied Gonzalez to the foot of the plane where they said good-bye to each other.

Caputo Discusses Malvinas, Relations With UK

PY021333 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1301 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Mar del Plata, 2 Nov (TELAM)—Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, discussing the Malvinas Islands and relations with Great Britain, said Argentina is looking at the possibility of creating mechanisms to prevent incidents in the South Atlantic.

Caputo said this is a humanitarian issue. He admitted that, as everyone knows, some indirect contacts have been made.

Caputo added that Argentina is open to a search to find a mechanism to solve frictions and conflict. However, he said that under no circumstances could that type of mechanism damage Argentine claims over the islands.

Caputo emphasized the importance of Felipe Gonzalez' visit to Argentina. He said: We are aware of the importance of Gonzalez' visit. He is a leader in Spain and Europe, and a man with whom we have exceptional relations.

Caputo categorically denied that Gonzalez brought with him a kind of Marshall Plan [for foreign debt related issues] to Argentina. Caputo concluded by saying that this report is an exaggeration, and is not true.

Replies to Lord Montgomery

PY021757 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1544 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Nov (TELAM)—In reply to Viscount Lord Montgomery's statement that Argentina should abandon all pretensions with regard to discussing the Malvinas Islands sovereignty issue, which will only be discussed in the distant future, Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today said that he hoped that the subject will soon be resolved.

Caputo said that, at the next UN General Assembly, Argentina will again propose a resolution on the subject, as it has in former years. We will appeal to the support of the international community and we hope to count on the same support which we have had in the past, he said.

In a statement to Radio Rivadavia at the Jorge Newbery airport, Caputo said that Argentina could obtain a greater or lesser number of votes, because there are always factors that are unexpected or cannot be calculated. However, he said that nearly two-thirds of the UN member countries clearly favor Argentina and show the international community's desire to solve this conflict through peaceful negotiations.

He referred to the negotiations at the United Nations as a long-term instrument of political pressure. We must carefully and slowly work our way toward a solution, Caputo said, because in general, when we took the easy way out in the past, the country was harmed. He added: We must forge our way using solid moves which may not be spectacular, but which will allow us to recover the Malvinas Islands.

Caputo added that Argentina has gained international support, international consensus, and that the time will come when this support will yield its fruits. He said that one should not make the mistake of allowing anxiety to destroy a strategy which must be based on permanent effort.

Caputo, who went to the airport to attend the farewel ceremony for Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez, labeled as outrageous the statement made by British Viscount Lord Montgomery, who said that the human rights issue is a demagoguery which prevents the development of constructive dialogue on Latin America.

Caputo said that the statement is incomprehensible and that [words indistinct] not aware of the world situation and the struggle carried out in many countries.

Sourrouille on Election Defeat, Economy

PY021858 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] The following statement was made by Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille on 29 October when he met with UCR senators and deputies in Cordoba. It was published today in the Cordoba daily *La Voz del Interior*. This newspaper obtained a recording of the discussions between Sourrouille and the UCR congressmen and transcribed the major portions.

The economy minister told the UCR congressmen that there is no time to waste in finding a solution to the socioeconomic crisis. He also attributed the 6 September election defeat to the government alliance with the group of 15, among other reasons.

If we do not rise to the occasion and if we do not carry out our political programs with responsibility, others will simply take charge of the situation, Sourrouille said, alluding to a possible UCR defeat in the 1989 elections.

The economy minister said that he had often thought of resigning his post, and stressed that the economic policy was not responsible for the 6 September election defeat.

He admitted that the Argentine banking interest rates are high, but they cannot be reduced because it is very hard to curb inflation and to control the public deficit.

Sourrouille added that management of labor policy was related to the problem not only because of the insistent salary increase demands, but also because of the false

hopes given to the workers in this sense. He was thus alluding to the administration of former Labor Minister Carlos Alderete, whom he blamed in part for the 6 September election defeat.

Regarding the recently adopted economic measures, Sourrouille said that we are again applying a complete program which tackles the public deficit, prices, salaries and a short-term price freeze at a time when comparative or relative prices do not present serious difficulties.

The economy minister stated that the main problem has not yet been solved; therefore, it is essential to carry out structural reforms to free the national growth potential. Now we are beginning to control inflation again under better conditions than in 1985, he said.

Minister Says Economic Changes Possible
PY020227 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in Enlish 1 Nov 87 p 15

[Text] (NA-DYN)—Interior Minister Enrique Nosiglia yesterday admitted that the government might decide to change certain aspects of its economic policy as a result of talks held within the socio-economic pact with members of the opposition.

Nosiglia thus joined Lower House Speaker and fellow Radical Juan Carlos Pugliese in minimizing a statement made by Economy Minister Juan Sourrouille, who affirmed last Thursday in Cordoba that the "economic policy is not negotiable."

The interior minister pointed out that any amendments to the economic plan would only come as a result of an agreement among the political parties participating in the social pact.

He confirmed statements made by Labour Minister Ideler Tonelli, who confirmed on Friday that the General Confederation of Labour (CGT) would be invited to the talks "like all other institutions affected by the policies" which the government plans to implement.

Interior Ministry officials met several political leaders throughout the week-end in order to reach an agreement on the issues to be debated during the second round of talks scheduled for Thursday.

Government authorities and political leaders reportedly agreed to discuss a maximum of 15 top-priority issues during the second round.

Official Cited on Common Market With Brazil
PY282121 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 28 Oct 87 p 3

[Text] (DYN)—Industrial Development Under Secretary Beatriz Nofal said yesterday that Argentina and Brazil are currently working on the creation of a common market, but stressed it is only at the planning stage at the moment.

Nofal's statements are intended to reduce speculation that both Argentina and Brazil have already agreed on creating a common market between both countries.

"There's nothing conclusive yet," she said, "except for the decision to work towards such an economic integration scheme"

This integration scheme would be reached through a gradual reduction of tariff barriers between Argentina and Brazil. However, Nofal stressed that "this will not be a technical decision by ministers, but rather a national decision made by both countries' congresses."

The creation of this Argentine-Brazilian common market "will deeply affect the lives of people in both nations given that consumption patterns will be modified," she added.

This idea of economic integration between both countries arose when Brazilian President Jose Sarney visited Argentina last July.

Officials in charge of studying the technical aspects of this proposal are expected to have something concrete by next March, when President Raul Alfonsin will pay an official visit to neighbouring Brazil.

CGT Rejects Government Pact Proposal
PY012130 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 1 Nov 87 p 15

[Text] (NA-DYN)—The General Confederation of Labour (CGT) yesterday rejected the socio-economic pact proposed by the government of President Raul Alfonsin and insisted on opening a public debate on its 26-point programme "in defence of production and labour."

A statement signed by CGT Secretary-General Saul Ubaldini underlines that the government "has not called for a dialogue among political forces but rather for an approval of an economic plan which the people have already rejected."

Ubaldini pointed out that "the people will make an authentic democratic pronuncement in favour of a new national solution" to the crisis during the CGT strike scheduled for next Wednesday.

The statement suggests that those who propose "the integration of Argentina to the international market are living in the kingdom of utopia."

It indicates that "political leaders who have come here to propose socio-economic and even political conducts have already decided through their parliaments to protect their markets and subsidize their products for four more years in order to prevent Argentina's participation in the world market."

The CGT's Tucuman regional branch meanwhile decided to join the national strike organized by the CGT Central Confederal Committee through a 24-hour stoppage but no rally. The Mendoza regional branch had earlier taken a similar decision.

The federal capital Radical committee yesterday criticized the CGT's decision to stage a strike on November 4, the ninth since the constitutional government took over and the seventh since the Austral Plan was implemented in 1985.

The Radicals stressed that "confrontation is harmful to all and specially to workers" and suggested that the protest measure aims at strengthening the CGT leadership's position rather than "defending the rights of workers."

The Movement Toward Socialism (MAS) and the Party for Labour and for the People (PTP) meanwhile backed the national strike and called on all party members to attend the rally in Plaza de Mayo.

MAS leader Luis Zamora pointed out that the CGT leadership might have decided to stage a strike in order to save face but he suggested that "the fundamental reason for the stoppage is to show our indignation in the face of the current situation."

CGT sources yesterday admitted that the strike would probably fail to convince the government of the need to change its economic policy while other sources in the Labour Ministry underlined that Labour Minister Ideler Tonelli was trying to avoid any direct confrontation with the umbrella labour grouping. The sources pointed out that Tonelli was trying to avoid any direct confrontation with the umbrella labour grouping. The sources pointed out that Tonelli was placing the future relationship with the CGT over the current conflict prompted by the strike call.

Brazil

New Strategy Urges Attracting Foreign Capital

PY022113 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Nov 87 p 1

[Text] During a meeting held in Brasilia on Friday, President Sarney and Finance Minister Bresser Pereira reached the conclusion that the Brazilian economy should stimulate new private investments with foreign capital participation. To this end, the country is determined to seek new resources, following the renegotiation of the country's foreign debt. Another conclusion Sarney and Bresser Pereira reached is that once private investments are resumed, the growth targets established in the macroeconomic plan should be maintained.

3d Phase of Bresser Plan Deregulates Prices

PY021502 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 0900 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] The prices of 15 products will increase beginning tomorrow. The price of beans will increase by 8 percent, beef by 9.8 percent, toilet paper by 15 percent, powdered milk by 14 percent, soaps by 10 percent, and sausages by 5 percent.

The decree establishing the deregulation of these prices, authorized by the SUNAB [National Superintendency of Supplies], will be published in tomorrow's official bulletin.

Notwithstanding, the prices of 50 products still remain frozen throughout the country. However, this amount may vary in each state. SUNAB Superintendent Celsius Lodder said that the average price readjustment is 4.5 percent [number as heard] which falls within government estimates. He said the readjustment will not greatly affect the consumers.

Meanwhile, the Interministerial Price Council, CIP, has reduced the list of products with regulated prices. This measure is part of the third phase of the Bresser Plan, which forsees a free market policy.

The price regulation policy of the Bresser Plan is approaching its third phase which aims at a free market policy; that is, that the government should no longer control prices.

Before the end of the year, the SUNAB list of frozen prices must be reduced by 10 products. The CIP has also reduced the list of prices under its control.

Industrial Prices Secretary Daniel Oliveira explained the government criteria for this system.

[Begin Oliveira recording] The Bresser Plan intends to end CIP control over several products. The first list of products whose prices were controlled by the CIP was very long. Now we are reducing it by eliminating nonessential products or those whose prices can be regulated by the market; that is, those highly competitive products that do not need to be controlled by the CIP. [end recording]

Daniel Oliveira said that the Finance Ministry is not worried about the possibility that this new price deregulation could cause inflation. He does not think this will happen because these products have highly competitive prices which will end up being regulated by the market.

Economic Council Discusses Credits, Debt

PY300208 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 2155 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] President Sarney today signed a decree raising the basic national salary to 3,000 cruzados effective 1 November. This represents a 13.63 percent increase.

Additionally, the National Monetary Council [CMN] decided to extend the period for repayment of credits and reduce interest rates. The council voted on 36 resolutions submitted by ministries and the Central Bank. After a 3- hour discussion, the council decided to extend the period of credit repayment of loans owed by coffee and cacao growers in Bahia and Espirito Santo States by 4 years with a 1-year grace period. The balance of the loans owed will be adjusted for inflation.

The CMN also decided to grant a $44-million loan to Transbrasil [not further identified] with a 10 percent real interest rate. The CMN further decided to eliminate the compulsory tax that banks had to pay on fixed-term deposits.

[Begin Central Bank President Milliet recording] Those compulsory taxes were helping keep interest rates high. We eliminated them to contribute to the reduction of interest rates. [end recording]

One of the most important measures the CMN adopted this morning was the extension of credits from 6 to 9 months. According to Central Bank President Milliet, this will mean an injection of 14 billion cruzados into the market, enough to give a moderate boost to local sales and commerce.

[Begin National Confederation of Commerce President Oliveira recording] This will improve the situation a litle, even though I expected that credits could be extended over 12 or 18 months. [end recording]

The CMN also discussed the issue of the Brazilian foreign debt. Finance Minister Bresser Pereira briefed the council on a new proposal for debt interest payments, a reasonable proposal, but one still the subject of negotiations.

[Begin Bresser recording] The latest proposal is basically acceptable but it cannot be implemented because several conditions are still being negotiated. The proposal implies that Brazil will make a $15 million deposit in the (Banco da Basilea do BIS [International Compensation Bank]) and private banks will make a $1 billion deposit. This money will be used to pay the interest for October, November, and December. This initial payment will be held if Brazil does not make significant advances in the negotiations. [end recording]

Chile

Foreign Minister Returns From European Tour

PY301612 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Ricardo Garcia said that there is great interest abroad in the institutionalization process being carried out by Chile. The minister made this statement at the international airport upon his return from Europe where he presided over a meeting with the Chilean ambassadors accredited to the EEC member countries.

[Begin Garcia recording] The legislative process we are conducting and the political achievements we have attained are only a fraction of the subjects discussed, and this fraction, that is, everything that has to do with voter registration, political activities, and the upcoming sovereign decision of the Chilean people, has been perfectly understood. [end recording]

Minister Garcia voiced his satisfaction over the results of his tour, which started on 21 October, and which included London, Brussels, and Rome.

In addition to the meeting held with the Chilean ambassadors to Europe, the foreign minister held a meeting with UK Foreign Minister Sir Geoffry Howe and Italian Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti.

In referring to these meetings, Minister Garcia said that they exchanged ideas of a technical nature.

[Begin Garcia recording] [passage omitted] In addition to these meetings we were able to get in contact with other sectors of the countries we visited, including intellectuals and representatives of the economic and financial sectors, in order to learn about their interest in Chile and give them information on our country and on the important economic, social, and political phase that we are experiencing. [end recording] [passage omitted]

When asked his opinion on the recent remarks by Netherlands Ambassador Robert Fruin, who criticized the Chilean Government, Minister Garcia only said they were regrettable.

Garcia said that he would brief President Pinochet on the results of his mission.

Foreign Debt Reduced by $2.3 Billion

PY301415 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Excerpt] Central Bank President Enrique Seguel has said that, as of the end of September, the Chilean foreign debt had been reduced by $2.3 billion through the foreign conversion mechanisms implemented by the government.

This information was disclosed during a seminar on foreign investment and trade at the Santiago International Fair, FISA.

[Begin Seguel recording] The foreign conversion mechanisms implemented by Chile and Chapter No 19 which I have just summarized have allowed the country to reduce its foreign debt by $2.3 billion.

There still are transactions to be carried out that have been authorized by the Central Bank, which amount to $578 million. In sum, once the transactions which have already been authorized are carried out, the Chilean foreign debt will have been reduced by $2.874 billion. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Antitotalitarian Law Published in Gazette
PY300128 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Oct 87

[Text] The executive branch has put into force and effect the law supplementing Article 8 of the Constitution by publishing it in today's official gazette. Law No 18,662 has eight articles.

We must recall that Article 8 of the Constitution states that any action by a person or an organization aimed at promoting doctrines that are contrary to the family and promote violence or a concept of society, the state, or legal system that is of a totalitarian nature or based on the class struggle is illegal and contrary to the Chilean institutional order.

Law No 18,662, which is a supplement to Article 8 of the Constitution, states that organizations or the movements declared unconstitutional by the constitutional court are contrary to the institutional order. Thus, they are also violating public order; their property will become government property and if they have legal status, they will lose it.

As a cumulative penalty, individuals violating this law will be unable to exercise their right to voice their opinions through the press.

In addition, the law states that anyone promoting or participating through any medium or in any way in activities of organizations that have been declared unconstitutional will be temporarily and completely disqualified from serving in public posts or offices. The same penalty will be imposed on those who try to reinstate unconstitutional organizations disguised in new appearances or under new names.

Those who, during the electoral process or any mid-level election, ask for or accept the support of unconstitutional organizations will be suspended from their public posts or offices as provided for under Article 3 of the new law.

The new law adds that those who promote unconstitutional organizations through the press will be punished with fines ranging from 100 to 350 times the monthly minimum wage. If the violation is repeated, the fine will be doubled and if the violation is repeated again, then the press medium involved may be suspended for 10 days or 10 editions. The same penalties will be imposed on those who disseminate opinions or slogans of organizations in the press.

In addition, the press is banned from disseminating political opinions of individuals who have been punished by the constitutional court.

Nevertheless, the law authorizes the press to report on these individuals or organizations whenever they are involved in other crimes without regard to the penalties prescribed for such reports by other laws.

Law No 18,662 bears the signatures of Admiral Jose Merino; Carabineros General Rodolfo Stange Oelckers; Lieutenant General Humberto Gordon; Air Force General Pablo Saldias, who is signing for General Fernando Matthei, for the Government Junta; and Captain General Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, the president of the Republic, among others.

New List Lifting Ban on Exiles Possible
PY301822 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 30 Oct 87

[Text] Foreign Ministry spokesman Uldaricio Figueroa has asserted that the government is willing to continue studying, case by case, the situation of those persons prohibited from entering the country.

Figueroa thus referred to reports stating that the government would not allow any persons living in exile to return to the country as long as the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front continues to deprive Colonel Carlos Carreno of his liberty.

Uldaricio Figueroa explained that those reports were not official and that there is a chance a new list of persons in exile who will be allowed to return to the country will be released.

New Rector Urges Students To Resume Classes
PY021553 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0930 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Excerpts] The new rector of the University of Chile, Juan de Dios Vial Larrain, made a call to students to return to classes and added that he would not obstruct the inquiry into unlawful activities at the University. Vial delivered an official communique over the weekend urging students to return to classes and to work hard to save the current school year and to participate in a new stage of renovation and improvement of the University.

The communique adds that students should respond to the petition made by all University authorities for a return to classes. Vial adds, however, that the inquiry into unlawful conduct would continue to the end.

Vial adds that the suspension of activities, decreed to face the ongoing conflicts, will be lifted to permit the return to classes of those who might want to end the semester. [passage omitted]

The Federation of Students of the University of Chile, after 3 hours of deliberations, discussions, and recesses for political consultations, agreed to return to classes today. Before entering the classes, however, students decided to hold forums, assemblies, and discussions to analyze the outcome of the conflict, according to Christian Democrat and student leader German Quintana. The agreement to return to classes specifically states that all measures taken by Federici must be lifted. Otherwise, the document says, students will hold rallies until the University returns to total normalcy.

Five Deans Confirmed

PY021914 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Excerpts] Most of the schools of the University of Chile resumed their activities today after a 2-month period of inactivity resulting from the conflict that ended with the appointment of Juan de Dios Vial Larrain as the new university rector. After obtaining the resignations of all the members of the university council, which includes the school deans, the new rector called on teachers and students to return to classes. The Student Federation of the University of Chile, headed by German Quintana, said the conflict is over, and also called on students to return to classes. The students are gradually returning, and at noon today all the schools were conducting normal activities. [passage omitted]

It was learned at noon today that Rector Vial had confirmed in their positions the deans of the Law, Medicine, Dental, Agronomy, and Science schools. [passage omitted]

Paraguay

Colombian Foreign Minister Interviewed

PY022312 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 29 Oct 87 p 13

["Exclusive" interview granted by Colombian Foreign Minister Julio Londono Paredes to Red Privada de Comunicaciones at the Colombian ambassador's residence in Asuncion on 28 October]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Question] You have just attended a very important meeting in Punta del Este to prepare for the presidential summit. Are there any definite reasons why this presidential summit, which will be held in Mexico, should be the source of real hope that Latin America is expecting?

[Londono] Above all I think that there is a very important point: This is the first meeting at a continental level and it was not called by any Latin American country in particular. This meeting is really the first to be held in this century at the initiative of the Latin American countries themselves.

This is a very important fact which has an important political connotation. We find it strange that some sectors outside Latin America view this type of meeting with suspicion, yet obviously the leaders of the EEC meet frequently, almost on a routine basis. The leaders of the Arab and Asian countries also meet constantly. It is, therefore, a political event but there are also initiatives to be discussed at an economic-political level. I believe that the meeting of the eight presidents is essentially the result of cooperation, of a joint effort by eight countries over a determined period of time. Since the countries are governed by men it is a perfectly human decision.

We have been working for 4 or 5 years, during many days of the month, and many hours of the week, on the same objective, with the same purpose, with the same goal, that is, peace for Central America. We have grounds for cooperation, to exchange points of view on a series of problems, to be able to act in a coordinated manner before a series of organizations. This is not a prefabricated meeting. It is the consequence of a relationship which we obviously hope will spread to all of Latin America.

Central American Pacification [subhead]

[Question] What is the immediate expectation regarding Central American pacification?

[Londono] I want to point out the following: In Colombia's case, peace in Central America is not merely political rhetoric. It is not merely an excuse to be in the international scenarios, for the following reasons: In the first place, it only takes 9 minutes by air to travel from the Central American coast to Colombian territory. San Andres and Providencia Islands, with about 100,000 inhabitants, are a department of Colombia. The distance between San Andres and Central America is shorter than that between Tegucigalpa and Managua. Therefore, we cannot turn our backs on this Central American crisis.

In the second place, for many years now Colombia has been facing a complicated internal situation prompted by a group of persons that have isolated themselves from society and have engaged in actions designed to disrupt public order. You must understand that the development of a crisis in Central America would also have its impact on our country. Moreover, I believe a generalized Central American conflict would involve all of Latin

America. The whole of Latin America would be affected, whatever the outcome of the crisis. Latin American by no means can consider itself alien to the situation.

Causes of the Conflicts [subhead]

Central American crises are sparked by economic and social phenomenon. They are generated by the fact that the will of the Central American peoples has been contradicted and distorted for many years. As a consequence, the implementation of an antipopular system that contradicts democracy and distorts the will of the people, in addition to a series of socioeconomic problems in some Central American countries, have lead the area to the current situation.

With the initiation and generation of this problem an East-West confrontation, which is the second consequence of this type of problem, is obviously being sought. From our point of view, this is absolutely negative and our countries will oppose this attempt to initiate an East-West confrontation on our continent. We are opposed to this type of confrontation. Our countries have other types of problems; they have special development needs, and we cannot accept an East-West confrontation on our shores, in our region, because we will be the ones affected.

[Question] What do you have to say about U.S. President Ronald Reagan's decision to aid the so-called contras?

[Londono] The Colombian Government believes that any intervention in the domestic affairs of another country, no matter what the reason or inspiration, represents not only a violation of the principles of international law but also a violation of the independence of the state. Therefore, we do not agree and do not accept any direct or indirect intervention in the domestic affairs of other countries which violates the peoples' will.

[Question] Do you have any faith in Esquipulas II?

[Londono] This is a difficult question to answer. We all have faith but it is precisely when the agreements have begun to materialize that we will be able to see whether there is a true political will to find a solution to the conflict. We give these agreements all our enthusiasm and support. We hope that those countries that have interests and links with the region will be willing to accept the sovereign decision of the Central American states that have adopted the "Esquipulas II" plan and that will have to implement it to the end. After that the agreements through which the long-desired Central American peace may be reached will begin to materialize.

Drug Trafficking [subhead]

[Question] How does Colombia handle drug trafficking?

[Londono] The truth is that Colombia has paid the highest price ever paid by any country in the world for struggling against drug trafficking because it has lost ministers of state, court officials, judges, officers, soldiers, policemen, private individuals, men and women in this struggle. A lot of blood has been shed in this struggle against drug trafficking. But we will continue to persist and firmly and resolutely continue our effort. We have said that it requires an overall effort because if there is no such effort, the sacrifice being made by Colombia might not seem enough; in other words, we also need the consumer countries and the producer countries to cooperate and give us a hand. The struggle will continue as long as drugs can be obtained as easily as sweets on the streets of the cities of industrialized countries and the authorities see no definite and deep-rooted measures to solve this problem. Therefore, our struggle continues but we need the joint action of all our countries.

Police Obstruct JLRA News Conference

PY021345 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 30 Oct 87 p 9

[Text] The news conference convened by the Authentic Radical Liberal Youth [JLRA] to introduce Marcelo Lasagna, Chilean Republican Party international affairs secretary, was not permitted to take place this morning.

Police cordoned off access to the party headquarters building on Haedo and 14 de Mayo Streets, thus preventing PLRA [Authentic Radical Liberal Party] President Domingo Laino, members of his executive directorate, and the JLRA from entering the premises.

Esteban Delgado, a JLRA member and one of the event's organizers, denounced the police action, saying that "the free exchange of ideas with our illustrious visitor, Marcelo Lasagna, was prevented by the police in a new arrogant act of violation of civil liberties. This proves that the lifting of the state of siege in Paraguay is merely nominal; the government maintains its old policy of constant threats to opposition parties and leaders."

JLRA leaders also denounced the fact that police have not allowed Executive Board members to leave the premises, where they have been since the early morning hours. Domingo Laino, who tried to attend the event in the company of several party members, said: "This is not new, but part of the increasing repression organized of late by the Stroessnerist militant Colorados who already proved their intentions in Oviedo, La Colmena, and, most recently, Eusebio Ayala."

Police Ban Bank Employees Meeting

PY302331 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 30 Oct 87 p 10

[Excerpt] The police last night prevented a special meeting that the Bank Workers Federation (FETRABAN) was planning to hold at its headquarters on Pettirossi Avenue.

According to FETRABAN, the objective of this meeting was to discuss the current situation of Ruben Lisboa, a former employee of the Bank of Brazil who has not been rehired, despite a favorable court ruling.

Furthermore, the meeting was going to address the problem that has arisen at the Bank of America, whose management refuses to sign the collective contract sought by the employees. [passage omitted]

Uruguay

Sanguinetti Comments on Regional Issues

PY022206 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1535 GMT 2 Nov 87

[By Sixto Martinez]

[Excerpts] Montevideo, 2 Nov (EFE)—Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti has told EFE that protectionist measures adopted by developed nations aggravate the foreign debt problem and increase the difficulties of Latin American democracies.

Sanguinetti, who today will receive Spanish President Felipe Gonzalez, has stated that "in the political sector there is no doubt that relations between Spain and Uruguay are at their highest historical level today."

In an exclusive interview granted to EFE, Sanguinetti stated that he will soon visit five Central American countries to "confirm our decisive support" for the peace process in that region. [passage omitted]

The Uruguayan president stated: "Should the foreign debt problem disappear today, we would have the same debt in 10 years because of the particularly disordered world trade system we have today."

He added: "The debt is the financial consequence of protectionism. The debt's underlying cause is found in protectionist measures adopted by industrialized countries."

Sanguinetti said that although much progress has been made regarding refinancing, "this must improve even more, especially in the elimination of the great uncertainty caused by increases and decreases in interest rates." [passage omitted]

Sanguinetti stated that at the next "summit conference," which will take place in Acapulco (Mexico) on 27 and 28 November, with the participation of the presidents of Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, Peru, Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, and Uruguay, "an assessment will be made of the debt problem, and we will decide what is best to say or do."

Regarding Central America, the other subject to be discussed at the "summit," Sanguinetti stressed the peace process that began at the initiative of Costa Rican President Oscar Arias, who was recently awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

"We know there are serious problems, from guerrillas in some countries to foreign intervention in others, and economic development problems are dramatically difficult to solve. But all these problems, far from weakening us, will force us to keep on going," he stated.

The Uruguayan president expressed optimism regarding the Latin American integration process. He stated, however, that to fulfill this process we must overcome "political prejudices, border problems, economic selfishness, and strict nationalism."

Sanguinetti stressed "the continuity of Latin American democratic governments," although he warned about "the emergence of the military threat in more than one of these countries, in addition to terrorist actions, political violence, and drug trafficking, which are today diabolically linked."

Sanguinetti expressed confidence that in 1990 he will transfer the presidential sash to a "democratically elected" successor.

Uruguay "is a stable country, and this cannot be questioned because of the possibility of a referendum on a law that had granted amnesty to the military in the same manner it granted amnesty to the guerrillas," he stated.

Sanguinetti added that "if it comes to that, I have no doubt the referendum will show that the people support the pacification law that has brought stable democracy to the country." [passage omitted]

The Uruguayan president termed Felipe Gonzalez a "successful leader of democracy" and called King Juan Carlos I a "great symbol of Spanish unity and of a democratized and modernized Spain." [passage omitted]

Spain's Gonzalez Arrives for 3-Day Visit

PY021833 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1445 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez is already in Colonia where he was welcomed by Uruguayan President Sanguinetti.

The following is a report by Freddy Cabrera from Radio Colonia.

[Cabrera] A few minutes ago Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez began an official 3-day visit to Uruguay with the objective of strengthening bilateral ties and particularly those points of view shared with Uruguayan President Julio Maria Sanguinetti.

Gonzalez was welcomed at the San Juan presidential ranch in Colonia where he will carry out the private stage of his visit to Uruguay, the second leg of a Latin American tour that has already taken him to Argentina and will later take him to Mexico.

Gonzalez and his wife, Carmen Romero, will spend the day at the presidential ranch and will later tour the historic part of the old Sacramento colony.

The Spanish official's entourage, comprised of Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez, Economy Minister Carlos Solchaga, and Culture Minister Javier Solana, among others, will leave for Montevideo later today to prepare the official negotiations.

Gonzalez and Sanguinetti are scheduled to arrive in Montevideo early tomorrow morning aboard a plane, and the official welcoming ceremony will be held at the airport.

Tomorrow, Gonzalez is scheduled to hold a working meeting with Sanguinetti and address a joint session of Congress.

Uruguayan Government sources have reported in Colonia that the presidential agenda includes the Latin American foreign debt crisis, the Central America peace plan, and problems concerning trade with the EEC.

Talks Begin

LD031008 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] [Announcer] We now go over to Montevideo, Uruguay where Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez arrived this very evening, just a few hours ago, along with three ministers, including the foreign minister, with, perhaps, opinions on the forthcoming meeting, the last negotiations with the United States on the bases. Carlos Agrasar reports from Montevideo:

[Agrasar] I believe we should begin our report with these words from the foreign minister with regard to the statements by U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, in which he says that the F-16 planes at Torrejon are absolutely necessary to Western security. According to our minister, the Spanish position has not changed:

[Begin Fernandez Ordonez recording] Spain's position, which it presented in written form on 10 July 1985 on the two matters on which there is disagreement, which have to do with the Torrejon and Zaragoza bases, has not changed and will not change. I believe one cannot be clearer than this. It is absolutely clear. What Weinberger said on this matter will not change Spain's position. [end recording]

[Agrasar] Thus it appears clear.

We should tell our listeners, because we do not have much time, that during the first day of talks Uruguay and Spain agreed to set up a commission at the level of foreign ministers which will meet at least every 2 years. There is already such an arrangement with other countries. They also decided to sign an investment agreement which guarantees the free transfer of capital and profits. The ministers are now in Montevideo, but Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Fonzalez is in Colonia del Sacramento, at the presidential residence, (Anchorena), where he is being given a warm reception by President Sanguinetti. Sanguinetti today said that the presence of Felipe Gonzalez means that Uruguay is in a festive mood.

Over 1,000 Montevideo Policemen on Strike

PA030319 Paris AFP in Spanish 0156 GMT 3 Nov 87

[Text] Montevideo, 2 Nov (AFP)—The conflict created by hundreds of Uruguayan policemen demanding salary increases became acute this evening as a result of Interior Minister Antonio Marchesano's refusal to talk with the strikers. By the evening, more than 1,000 policemen, wearing their uniforms and carrying their regulation weapons, gathered in a Montevideo suburb in front of the police radio patrolmen corps headquarters. Observers report that "the start of a rebellion" took place there.

Opposition and ruling party legislators and labor leaders have gone there to gather information on the problem. The demonstration by the policemen—who refuse to consider their action a strike—has occurred on the same day that Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonlzalez arrived in Colonia, 177 km west of the capital, for a 3-day visit to Uruguay.

According to the organizers of the police demonstration, 24 Montevideo police stations as well as those from all the remaining police departments in the country have joined and only "essential services," that is, those necessary to "protect life," are being provided.

Although no official comment has been made, Police Chief Dario Gorgatelli has told AFP that the position of the mobilized policemen—whose meeting he called an "agglomeration"—is being listened to. One of the movement's leaders has said that this morning Gorgatelli himself had urged the policemen to change their attitude and go back to work.

Legislators present at the site have said that the police station where the meeting took place was in a virtual state of insubordination because it refused to obey a ministerial order to put more patrol cars out on the streets.

According to report from the patrolmen corps, only three radio patrol cars are in circulation this evening in Montevideo, a city of almost 1.5 million people, which will be visited this Tuesday by Felipe Gonzalez.

Top police and Interior Ministry authorities are evaluating the situation, but no official information has been released.

Suriname

Brunswijk Gang Suspected of Hijacking

FL022334 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Last Friday, an airplane of the U.S. Missionary [word indistinct] Fellowship, (MEF), was hijacked in Djoemoe in the heart of the interior, supposedly by the Brunswijk Gang.

On board the Cessna aircraft are the American pilot Daniel Rogers, three experts of the antimalaria campaign and a patient who was being transported to Paramaribo.

When the airplane failed to return to Paramaribo on Friday afternoon, another missionary aircraft left in the direction of Djoemoe in search of the missing plane. There the pilot spotted a man dressed in bush fatigues and immediately took off again but the plane was being shot at. None of the four persons on board this aircraft was injured.

On Saturday morning, the pilot of the hijacked plane contacted the medical mission by radio phone and informed it that he was at Botopasie, which is to the north of Djoemoe.

Mr (Feayra) of the aviation service told our newsroom this morning that the airplane is no longer at Djoemoe. He said that over the last days, the Suriname Air Force has carried out reconnaissance flights but couldn't locate the hijacked plane.

Rebel Attack Linked to Election Process

FL030022 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Last Friday afternoon the Brunswijk terrorist group attacked a National Army patrol in the Patamacca area. During the attack a soldier, (Parido de Kromo), was killed while Sergeant (Highpower) was seriously wounded. It isn't known if the terrorists suffered any casualties. With the death of (de Kromo), the number of soldiers who have lost their lives in the fight against the gang have gone up to 35. An Army spokesman told the Suriname News Agency that a terrorist action must be seen in connection with the decision of government leader Bouterse to have elections in the Sipaliwini, Brokopondo, and Marowijne Districts. He said he strongly suspects that efforts within the Top Deliberating Council to have partial elections originate from abroad. The Army spokesman said the efforts of the gang will fail like the efforts to have partial elections.

Moederbond To Vote for Front for Democracy

FL030046 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] The Moederbond Trade Union Federation will advise its affiliates to vote for the Front for Democracy and Development in the November 25th elections.

This voting advice resulted from a cooperation which the Moederbond has with the National Party of Suriname [NPS], one of the three partners in the front. The protocol was signed last Friday afternoon by the chairman of the Moederbond, Fred van Russel and NPS leader, Henk Arron.

25 Feb Movement Holds News Conference

FL022350 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] The Top Deliberating Council does not have the authority to decide whether or not elections in the three emergency districts must be postponed or not. This has happened while the people adopted the new Constitution and chose free and fair elections in the whole country. Making clear the standpoint of the 25th of February Movement were Eng (Frank Plaiter) and Ernie Brunings during a press conference last Friday.

(Plaiter) said the proposals of the Top Deliberating Council amounted to an abuse of the Constitution. He added people would rather abuse the Constitution than giving everyone the opportunity to participate in the elections of 25th of November. (Plaiter) said he supports the standpoint of government leader Commander Bouterse to take all measures to ensure that elections are held in the three emergency areas.

Brazil Approves $6-$8 Million Line of Credit

FL030052 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] Last Thursday, Brazil approved a line of credit of $6to $8 million to Suriname. The amount is to be used for the purchase of medicines and food items.

Brazilian President Jose Sarney promised this credit line during the visit to that country by government leader Bouterse on September 10th last.

Central Bank President Henk Goedschalk expects that the first shipment of goods will arrive in the country this month.

Billiton Threatens To Take Industrial Action
FL030039 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 2 Nov 87

[Text] The Billiton Mine Workers union has warned of industrial actions if management of the company does not honor appointments it has committed itself to. Last weekend, the union held a meeting on the 84 workers who became nonactive after Billiton decided to stop the export of bauxite. This resulted in the closure of several departments. Through this step, the management hopes to stretch the life of the Para mine where the stockpile of ore has begun to exhaust [as heard].

The company wants the government to set a special foreign currency exchange rate as a condition for new investments. The government, however, doesn't agree with this since the foreign exchange income will drop and this will also create a precedent. The nonactive workers are willing to have their working time reduced. If the management doesn't agree with this, the union will in any case see to it that a collective labor agreement is not abused.